

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

**\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS**

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON. MACAO
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG. | HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

MONDAY, 24th January.
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. FATSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN 5.15 P.M. KINSHAN

TUESDAY, 25th January.
8.00 A.M. KINSHAN 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN
10.00 P.M. HEUNGSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

WEDNESDAY, 26th January.
8.00 A.M. FATSHAN 8.00 A.M. KINSHAN
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. HEUNGSHAN

THURSDAY, 27th January.
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. FATSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN 5.15 P.M. KINSHAN

FRIDAY, 28th January.
8.00 A.M. KINSHAN 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN
10.00 P.M. HEUNGSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

SATURDAY, 29th January.
8.00 A.M. FATSHAN 8.00 A.M. KINSHAN
5.15 P.M. HEUNGSHAN

SUNDAY, 30th January.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 3 P.M. from the
Company's Wharf, Lot Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
On **SUNDAY**, the 30TH JANUARY, 1910.

The Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES:

1st Class Return \$4, Single \$1. 2nd Class Return \$1, Single 60 cts. 3rd Class Single only 30 cts.
N.B.—This Company has a true steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. for
Hongkong; at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects
with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 509 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 3.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linan" and "Lingai," which are vessels have superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.
1. Weather and sea conditions obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Black Pier.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

ASTOR HOUSE
(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entire New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, and the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. **N. BLUMENTHAL,** Manager.

Telephone, 179. "Astor."

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS WITH ALL REQUISITES.

—

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. (48)

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| VOKOHAMA and KOBE | "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke | About SATURDAY, 5th February. |
| NAUDES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN | "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" E. Malchow | WEDNESDAY, 9th February, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "LUTZOW" Capt. C. Döwiers | About WEDNESDAY, 9th February. |
| MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE | "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke | FRIDAY, 25th Feb., Daylight. |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN | "BORNEO" Capt. F. Samhill | End of February. |

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

| FOR | STEAMERS | CAPTAINS | TO SAIL ON |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | ARNAUD BEHIC | Guionnet | 31st Jan, P.M. |
| MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS | NARA | Martin | 1st Feb, at 2 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | ERNEST SIMONS | Girard | 14th Feb, P.M. |
| MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS | TOURANE | Lancelin | 15th Feb, at 2 P.M. |

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Galle, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10, so hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

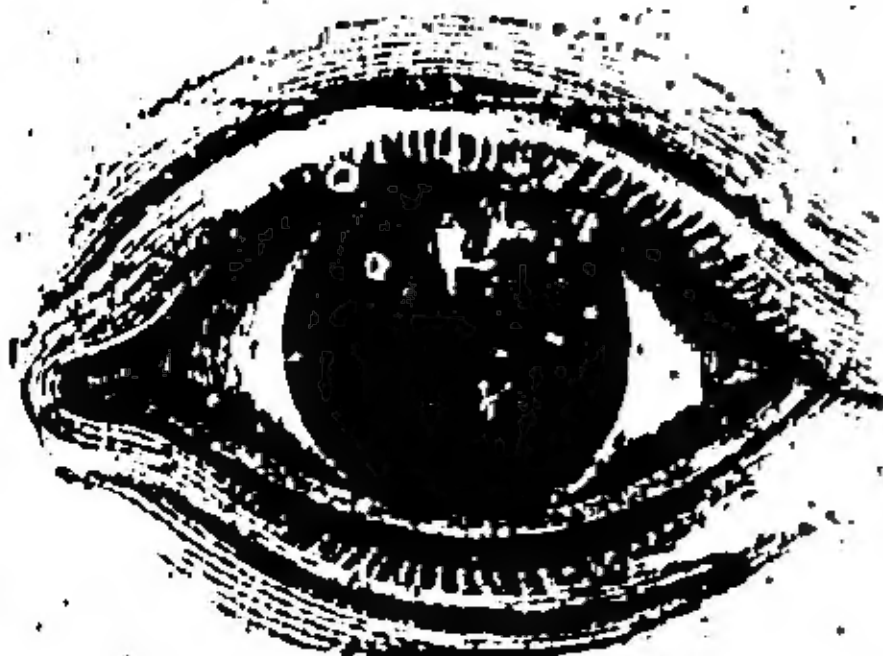
Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. THOMAS,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

Intimations.



EYES RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON, GALLICUTTA, SHANGHAI,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Bank Street 66, Nanking Road
Weekdays 4th March 1910.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, intemperance, climate, dissipation, excess, youthful impudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear of modern life. It restores the vitality of the system, improves the circulation, and builds up the system generally. It gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary loss of fluids, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what has so recently seemed worn out and up, and valuations.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, glacial swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of skin diseases, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diarrhoea, secondary syphilis, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bed sores, and various other skin diseases. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, and other ailments.

CAUTION: Ask for "VETARZO" Brand and "Nerve Food," or "VETARZO" Blood Medicine, whichever is the name of the medicine, for the sake of the patient. Price in Hongkong, 10/- per bottle. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the Vetarzo Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark.

Sole Agents for India—TRAVERS and CO., LTD., BOMBAY, SYDNEY, and POONA.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

| No. 1 DOCK. | No. 2 DOCK. | No. 3 DOCK. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Docking Length 515 ft. | Docking Length 376 ft. | Docking Length 481 ft. |
| Width of Entrance 80 " | Width of Entrance 50 " | Width of Entrance 63 " |
| Water on Blocks 28 " | Water on Blocks 26 " | Water on Blocks 21.5 " |

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our jetties works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone Nos 878, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, 80, Rits, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Messeur MEIJI SHA,

GRADUATE OF
KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.
ATTENDANCE AT
PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.
No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

To Let

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.TO LET.
No. 3, MORRISON HILL. Immediate entry.
Apply—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1909.TO LET.
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 2 OLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIMON TERRACE.
A HOUSE in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS: IN PRAYA EAST BLVD BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.
GODOWNS in MAJOR'S LANE between Wyndham and Aisland Streets lately vacated by Messrs. Barretto and Co. suitable for Cinematograph show or storage.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1910.TO LET.
GODOWNS in 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1910.TO LET.
IN No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, One Godown.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.
ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, WYNDHAM STREET.
FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VUEX ROAD recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.TO LET.
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Voux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co.).
Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909.TO LET, FURNISHED.
"TANTALLON," 126A, Barker Road. Rent \$25.00 per month. Seen by appointment only.
Apply to—
GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
Hongkong, 2th December, 1909.TO LET—FURNISHED.
FROM 1ST APRIL NEXT.
No. 7, PEAK ROAD known as "Kurrah-jeen" a SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW with good servants and coolies' Quarters and a Garden.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.TO LET.
KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., LD.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.TO LET.
GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.

INDUSTRIES OF HONGKONG.

THEIR RISE AND DEVELOPMENT.

[Specially written for the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

VI.

MESSRS. W. S. BAILEY AND CO., LTD.
Apart from the two big docks at Kowloon and Quarry Bay, one of the most important shipbuilding and engineering enterprises in the Colony is the business carried on by Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd. The works are situated on the Kowloon side and have an advantageous frontage on the foreshore of Kowloon Bay where there is a good depth of water for launching purposes. It was in 1900 that the works were first started, and since then the firm have carried out some big contracts. The frontage of the yard on the Kowloon Bay is 460 feet and the works consist of a foundry, stores, blacksmith's shop, machine shop, drawing office, carpenter's and joiner's shop and all the necessary appliances for the construction of vessels up to a capacity of 1,000 tons.

Among the vessels built by the firm are the two well-known Canton River steamers the Kwongwai and the Kwongling. Recently they turned out a large steam lighter named the Hanyang for the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works. Messrs. Bailey & Co. have also constructed a number of light draught vessels for the Imperial Chinese Government, inclusive of the steel cruiser *Leung-shing*; besides a great many steam launches, barges, lighters, and motor boats.

The firm have also carried out a good deal of constructional work, such as bridges, roofs, etc., and have now in hand a twin-screw floating fire engine to the order of the Government of Hongkong as well as the making of a steel roof for the new railway station in Canton; a 75 horse power motor boat, in addition to general work and repairs.

Messrs. Bailey & Co. have just laid down a patent slipway capable of dealing with vessels up to 150 feet in length, and are sharing the improvement which has become noticeable in the Colony recently and which it is to be hoped will prove substantial and permanent.

VII.

ORIENTE TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.
One of the latest additions to be made to the Industries of Hongkong is the Oriente Tobacco Manufactory which has been established at Mongkok, about half-a-mile beyond Yau-mai Police Station. The proprietor is Mr. C. Ingenohl of Manila tobacco fame, and he has housed his business here in a building which either in an architectural aspect or purely from a cigar manufacturer's point of view may be ranked as one of the finest in the Colony. Mr. Ingenohl was born in Holland and is a naturalised Belgian. His family have been in the trade for many years. He came out to the Philippines in 1883 and there started the famous El Oriente cigar factory the products from which are known and appreciated by smokers all over the world. It is the largest single cigar factory now in existence, employing between 2,000 and 3,000 workers.

In 1908, Manila produced two hundred million cigars of which ninety million were consumed in the Philippines and the rest exported. America alone takes one hundred and fifty million and would take more if they could be got. With the passing of the Payne Bill by the United States Senate, last year, allowing free entry of one hundred and fifty million cigars annually from the Philippines the demand has increased enormously, wages of labour have correspondingly advanced, and heavy duties have been imposed on imported packing materials. All these considerations induced Mr. Ingenohl to look out for fresh fields where conditions would be better than in Manila and although he had secured this site at Mongkok before the Payne Bill came into force the additional burdens that it brought in its train rendered the desirability all the more instant for starting a manufactory in Hongkong.

The ground floor of the factory, laid with specially prepared Belgian tiles, is used for storage purposes and in this part of the building are great heaps of tobacco in the various stages of being made into cigars. Here there is the steam drying insulator fed by a Laor engine in an adjoining building. This engine not only does the steaming of the tobacco, but the drying and ripening processes as well as driving the machinery generally. On the first floor a large number of women and girls are engaged in smoothing out the tobacco leaves, under the supervision of Filipino foremen, counting them and tying them into bundles according to their class and quality. The cigar-makers are in a room adjoining. Here, too, are the women and girls employed in building up the cigars under the eye of expert Filipino foremen.

In the packing room we find the boxes and branding plant. In the making of the boxes only the best Cuba cedar wood, assorted in various sizes, is used, being specially imported for the purpose. The well-known pretty labels are made in Germany by eminent lithographic firms. The drying loft above extends the whole length of the building. The ventilating arrangements are admirably carried out, and everywhere in the building one is impressed by the general air of completeness and cleanliness with which the work is executed. The compound is tastefully laid out with flowers and shrubs. There are also houses here for ten Filipino families, numbering forty persons in all. The European staff occupy quarters above the office.

Among the various brands turned out by the factory may be mentioned: "Mandarin," "Great Britain," "Grand Celestina," "Jewels," "Darling," "British Kings," "Hunters," "Orientals," "Lionel," "Ladies," "Little Ducks," "Pacifies," "Babes and Babies."

The factory, it may be said, is enclosed in grounds of about 34,000 square feet of which it takes up some 40,000 square feet, leaving sufficient space to extend the works to suit their present and future needs. The output of cigars is at present between 50,000 and 60,000 per day, but this product will be gradually increased as the cigar-makers become more proficient at the work under tuition of their Filipino instructors.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examinations, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

| WEEK DAYS. | NIGHT GARS. | SUNDAYS. |
|--|---|--|
| 7.00 a.m. | 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour. | 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes. | | 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes. | | 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes. | | 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes. | | 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes. |
| 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |
| 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. | | 6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. |

Extra cars at 2.15 p.m., 2.45 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement with the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREY, General Manager.

OSMAN & GASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

MOTOR CARS

FOR HIRE.

THE ONLY GARAGE IN TOWN.

MOTOR BOATS

FOR HIRE

ALWAYS AT BLAKE PIER.

NEW BICYCLES

FOR HIRE and SALE.

GENERAL REPAIRERS

or
TYPEWRITERS, BICYCLES and MOTORS.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

31 and 33, Des Voux Road.

Intimation.

Powell's

Third Annual

CASH

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

Gentlemen's

OUTFITTING

GOODS

COMPRISING:—

SHIRTS

COLLARS,

TIES,

SOCKS,

HATS,

CAPS,

UNDERWEAR.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

WAISTCOATS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Now
Proceeding.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

Public Companies

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 5th February, 1910, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st January, until SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1910.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1910, MONDAY, the 7th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.
Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1910.

Notice of Firm.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis, the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS,
P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.,
Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1909.

Dentistry

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

ROOMS 1 and 3.

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Hongkong, 24th January, 1910.

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Hongkong, 25th January, 1910.

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PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK APPEAL

CASE.

IMPORTANT HONGKONG CASE DECIDED
IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 28.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday was heard the case Russo-Chinese Bank v. Li Ziu Sam, which was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Hongkong of July 24th, 1908.

Mr. Scrutton, K.C., and Mr. F. D. MacKinnon, were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. A. C. Nesbitt, for the respondent. The arguments were heard last month before a Bench composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Collins, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering (for Lord Atkinson) their Lordships' judgment recently said the plaintiff (the respondent) in the action is a native Chinese banker carrying on business in various parts of China, and having a branch at Hongkong, managed on his behalf by one Lau Chung Yu. The defendants (the appellants) are a corporation established under Russian law. They carry on banking business at various places, and, like the plaintiff, have a branch at Hongkong, which was managed by one Ernest Freyvogel. For the purpose of doing business with Chinese customers, there was established a department in the defendants' Hongkong branch, managed by a Chinese official, styled a "Comptroller," with the aid of two Chinese cashiers and an assistant, also officials of that bank and in its employ. The power, duties, and obligations of the comptroller were enumerated and described in great detail in an indenture entered into by him with the bank for the purpose of giving security to his employers for the faithful discharge of his duties. In that deed it was expressly provided that "He is on no account to borrow or lend any money or security for money on account of the bank, or in any way to pledge the credit thereof, without the written consent of the manager, agent, or attorney for the time being in charge of the bank in Hongkong first had and obtained." From the proof evidence given at the trial it was clear that the comptroller had not authority to receive in behalf of the bank, from its customers any sums by way of deposit, or lodgment in the credit of their accounts, or for the purpose of financing by anticipation contracts for what was styled in the case "telegraphic transfers," which might subsequently be entered into between the bank and those customers. The authority of the comptroller as agent of the bank was limited in all these respects.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

The action arose out of negotiations which took place on January 3rd, 1907, in respect of one of those called telegraphic transfers. The nature of those transactions was this. A customer at Hongkong, desiring that a certain sum should be paid to his nominee at Shanghai (or other place at which the bank (the defendants) had an office, entered into a contract or arrangement with their Hongkong branch that, in consideration of the payment by him to that branch of a sum which at the current terms of exchange at Hongkong would represent the value there of the sum to be paid elsewhere, plus a certain profit in the bank, the latter undertook to arrange by telegraph for the payment of the sum specified at the place named to the customer's nominee. In the case of a native Chinese customer like the plaintiff, the negotiations leading up to the making of such a contract were carried on through the comptroller. The customer never came into contact with the manager, Mr. Freyvogel, and usually never saw the document which formed the basis of the contract though it would be shown to him if he asked for it. The Chief Justice had stated, in their Lordships' opinion quite accurately, what was the true position of the comptroller. The comptroller was the bank's intermediary with Chinese customers. His duties were to make with them those contracts which the manager authorised him to make and none other. As the Chinese customers were usually seen only by the comptroller, the manager's only means of knowing whether the latter accurately carried out his instructions consisted in the written documents handed to him by the comptroller. The authority given to the comptroller only extended to arranging with the customers the details of the proposed transaction. When those details had been arranged, the contract embodying them must be submitted to the manager for his approval. The manager would not recognise any contract which did not bear his initials. It appeared to their Lordships that it would be difficult to devise any method of transacting business of that character more calculated to afford no real protection to the Chinese customers of the bank or to afford greater facilities to the comptroller, its officer to commit frauds upon these customers. It was not surprising that he availed himself of his opportunities. The respondent alleged that on January 3rd 1907, he requested the bank, through the comptroller, to remit to Shanghai by telegraph, and paid to the comptroller with that view \$40,000 30, and that the bank gave him a written acknowledgment of the receipt. The money was not transmitted to Shanghai, and the respondent sued the bank to recover the money so paid to their agent, the comptroller.

QUESTIONS FOR THE JURY.

The case was tried before the Chief Justice and a special jury of six. The Judge left to them three questions, viz. (1) Did the bank, in fact, instruct the comptroller to transact exchange business with Chinese customers in any other way than by receiving special authority in each case to do so? (2) Was there such authority given in this case? and (3) Did the bank put the comptroller in such a position that he could pretend to the plaintiff that he had the necessary authority to receive the money, and, if so, did the plaintiff, believing he had that authority, hand over the money to the comptroller in that belief? He instructed them that he would assume that they would answer the first two questions in the negative, but that, if they answered the third in the affirmative, they should find a verdict for the plaintiff.

in the negative, for the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and most therefore be taken to have answered the third question in the affirmative. The bank moved the Supreme Court to have that verdict and judgment set aside, or that a new trial should be directed on the grounds, among others, of misdirection by the Chief Justice, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. On July 24th, 1908, the Supreme Court dismissed the appellants' motion with costs.

THE LAW OF "HOLDING OUT."

There was no dispute as to facts, and little, if any, controversy as to the law. It was undisputed that a person who dealt with an agent, whose authority he knew in this case, did so at his peril; in this sense, that, should the agent be found to have exceeded his authority, his principal could not be made responsible. While the several authorities cited by Mr. Scrutton from "Grist v. Norvich" down to "Robt. v. the Great Flaggall Consolidated" established in their Lordships' opinion the proposition that in order that the principle of "holding out" should, in any given case of agency, apply, the act done by the agent and relied upon to bind the principal, must be an act of that particular class of acts which the agent was held out as having a general authority on behalf of his principal to do, and, of course, the party prejudiced must have believed in the existence of that general authority and been thereby misled. In other words, if the agent be held out as having only a limited authority to do, on behalf of his principal, acts of a particular class, then the principal was not bound by an act done outside that authority even though it be an act of that particular class, because the authority being thus represented to be limited, the party prejudiced had notice and should ascertain whether or not the act was authorised.

In their Lordships' view there was no evidence that the fraudulent comptroller had, or was believed to have, or was held out as having, any authority beyond the strictly limited one mentioned. He was authorised to arrange the details of the negotiations for the "telegraphic transfers" of money to be submitted to the manager for approval, money for the purpose of such transfers until those details had been so submitted and approved of, until a binding contract had been entered into by the manager on behalf of the bank, to transmit the money on the terms approved of when received. The bank had not, by any negligent or improper act on their part, allowed the comptroller to be apparently invested with an authority beyond or greater than the limited authority which the plaintiff knew him to possess. Everything which he was by them permitted to do from the beginning to the end of the business was as consistent with the exercise of that limited authority. There could therefore be any estoppel as against the bank in respect of any of the steps in the transaction, since they had not done, or permitted, anything by which the plaintiff was deceived. It was contended by Mr. Duke on behalf of the respondent that in dealing with such as those which took place in this case with the Chinese customers of the bank, the comptroller was the alter ego of the manager, and that as the plaintiff's money had admittedly been handed to him, and the receipt of it acknowledged by the proper bank official in the comptroller department, it must be taken to have been received by the bank, was now held by them, and should be returned to the plaintiff. Their Lordships thought that contention could not be sustained. On the whole they were of opinion that there was no evidence to support the finding of the jury on the third question left to them, that the appellants were therefore entitled to have the judgment entered for the plaintiff in the action set aside, and judgment entered for them with costs, and this appeal should be allowed. They would humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

Having come to that conclusion, it was unnecessary for their Lordships to deal with the question of the alleged misdirection of the Chief Justice in his summing up. They thought it right, however, to say that while he summarised the evidence with the greatest clearness and accuracy and directed the jury's attention to most of the material points he appeared to have failed to appreciate how inapplicable the doctrine of "holding out" was to a case in which the agent's authority was, to the knowledge of the person dealing with him, limited, and that by reason of that his observation to the jury, at several portions of his charge, amounted practically to misdirections, by which they might possibly have been misled, though it was by no means clear that they did not, in fact, fully understand the nature of the questions left to them. The respondent must pay the costs of the appeal.

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Intimation.



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HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed
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five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

THE COST OF LIVING.

All over the world complaints are rife regard-
ing the increasing cost of living. Even in
those countries where work is plentiful and
trade is protected by tariffs the people are
crying out against the excessive charges which
are made for ordinary household necessities.
We read a vast amount of literature describing
the advantages which are bound to follow the
introduction of tariff reform in the United
Kingdom, how the cost is to be cheapened, and
there is to be work for all and the foreigner is
to pay the taxes and contribute towards the
building of Dreadnoughts and the payment of

Old Age Pensions and all the rest of it. Yet we find in America, France and Germany, where the tariff system has been in full working order for years that not only is there not work for all but the price of food-stuffs is advancing every year. We have no intention of entering on a discussion as to the merits of Protection or any other political topic of the day, but even the non-partisan must wonder when this continuous rise in the cost of living is going to end. The United States Government confesses that it cannot arrive at a solution of the problem which is threatening to assume abnormal proportions. Congress, it is said, will order an investigation into the subject and the Commission appointed will be required to suggest and apply a remedy. In America the increase is felt everywhere, and particularly among the poorer people of the cities. A dollar's purchasing power according to well authenticated figures has decreased very greatly in the last ten years, and while during times of prosperity the people made more dollars, they spent more for actual necessities than previously because of the increase in prices; which in the case of food averaged 2.4 per cent. in 1908 as compared with the previous year. In England, where statistics are most complete, food products are going steadily higher, the average increase in the price of meat being 2 per cent. The city of Dresden has figured the question out to the last penny, and decided that the average cost of living for a working man's family has in three years increased \$1.19 (gold) of which a trifle more than \$4 went for meat. Weight is figured by kilogram (about two pounds) and the increase per kilogram ranged in gold dollars as follows: Beef, 4 cents; pork, 6.2; mutton, 5; veal, 5.7; bacon, 4.9; lard 3.5; eggs, 2.9 per dozen, and bread, 6. There is something like the same story in France, Germany and Italy. The reasons assigned for this increase and the causes to which it is attributed are as various as the increase is general. As a general proposition, the increased cost of certain monopolized products, such as meat, in the cost of which the increase seems most notable because of the large amount consumed in England and America, is ascribed to the operations of the trusts, which control the price at both ends, that paid to the producer and that charged the retailer, and to a large extent the price exacted from the consumer. According to figures prepared by the American Department of Agriculture two-fifths of the expenditures of families of medium income is devoted to the purchase of food, and that one-third of the national dietary is meat. A recent investigation touching the retail prices of meat alone shows that in New York and Philadelphia the retailer realizes a profit of 20 per cent. over the wholesale price. In Buffalo the profit is 28 per cent. and in Boston 36 per cent. From this figure the profits range upward and downward from 23 per cent. in Cincinnati to 50 per cent. in Allentown, Pa. One of the very difficult phases of this entire question—that of getting at the exact reason for this increase—lies in the variety of elements entering into it. High labour cost in one section, scarcity of food in another, the increased value of land in a third, that causes stock raising for food purposes to be abandoned for more profitable products, increases in freights, excess of demand over supply—all these enter into the original cost before distribution to the consumer. As a matter of fact, in America as elsewhere, the cost of living has followed to a large extent the fortunes of the people. When plenty of money is being made the expenditure for person comfort, clothes, housing, food, amusement has increased correspondingly, until what fifty years ago were considered luxuries of refinement and leisure are now viewed as necessary to the every-day welfare and comfort of the people. And when prosperity began to slacken it was difficult to bring the expenditures and wants within the curtailed income and as a result the pinch was generally felt. Little comfort is to be found in the reflection of the American press on this question. After blaming the trusts, the Government, the labour unions, the anarchists, the stock exchange and, of course, John D. Rockefeller, the writers arrive at the lame conclusion that nothing can be done and that the cost of living is to continue on the up-grade. One reviewer puts his conclusions in this form: "The experts may labour over this problem as long they like, and while they may figure out the ratio of increase to a mathematical certainty and in a few instances be able to put their fingers on the proximate cause, it is obvious that the desire and aspirations and appetites of the people themselves as they progress from one standard of living to another go back with very poor grace, and until the people arrive at such a high state of civilization that they can with instant adaptability subject themselves to their habits to the varying changes of the financial thermometer, the complaint against the cost of living is going to continue." That is cold comfort as we have said but it may help Hongkong residents to bear the ills they have. There are others suffering from the cause which keeps us all on the threshold of the poor house, and not even the gold currency of European countries can relieve the situation.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Among the inducements held out to young women who are thinking of taking a trip to Canada or Australia, not exactly for the benefit of their health but to give realism to the "miner's dream of home" is the plethora of possible husbands. We are not aware whether the United States Government has reversed that proposition but if all stories can be believed that country is the paradise for lovers a swain, as a wealthy farmer found to his cost the other day. The tale is told in the Baltimore Sun, and as the *Cable News-American* has been passing on the news to its readers in America we fail to see why the advice prompted by the result of the farmer's excursion into the matrimonial market should not be presented to readers in Hongkong who may stand in need of it. A series of "don'ts" has to be assimilated in the first place, so that the subject may be approached with caution and circumspection. It is necessary then to remember the things: Don't advertise for a wife unless you mean business. Don't advertise unless you are prepared for a rush. Don't, unless you are cool-headed, fearless and strong enough not to allow yourself to be kidnapped. Little as you may think it there are thousands of ladies left in America who have never been married, not to mention the throng of widows who never do get left and who are on the lookout for No. 2, No. 3 or No. 4, as the case may be. Girls are shy and widows are coy; they are the sought, the courted, the hunted. They are the timid dears who run at the rattle of a leaf; they are the ones who elude, while the men must pursue. That is all very well; we have been told it all our lives. But don't believe everything. Laura Jean Libbey writes. Many a man has looked upon a face over which the mauling blush flushed in rosy shyness, has seen the eyelids drop over eyes like those of a startled fawn, and before he knew what was happening has found himself standing up at the altar with the minister announcing a life sentence. The dispatches from Delmar state that John N. Furubush, a wealthy farmer of near that place, has advertised for a wife. As an inducement it is stated that he offered a wedding gift of 5,000 real dollars to the lady of his choice. Of course, to the woman the man is the main object, for they will marry for true love alone; but the 5,000 is not to be overlooked. Mr. Furubush, being a man of standing and substance and a good citizen, was very desirable in himself, and there was the \$5,000. Did he get any replies? Well, the mail at his postoffice increased so rapidly that it looked like the day before Christmas. Letters poured in by the hundreds—letters from pretty young girls, from good housekeepers, from good-looking, from widows who just know how to conduct husbands, from "dreams of beauty." They came from Maine, from California, from the North, South, East, West, and in other directions; from blondes, brunettes and those who could be either to suit the taste of fashion. Mr. Furubush has an embarrassment of riches. His trouble is not to find a girl, but to decide which girl. Among the hundreds he has great difficulty in deciding. It is a serious matter, and a man must take his time to make up his mind. He can't afford to make a mistake. "He may have heard that tender lyric of Richard Caille: 'With a million peaches round me, I should like to know how I picked a lemon in the Garden of Love. Where only peaches grow.' The question then comes to this—what does a man want in a woman? Here are eight conditions which are regarded as absolutely essential and as the writer says: 'They are little enough, goodness knows.' She must be an angel with the smile of a seraph and a great mass of magnificent hair, and all her own natural. She must possess a perfect temper and never raise her voice above a song. She must be a good cook and always ready to do same. She must be a splendid housekeeper and not require any servants. She must love children and be able to care for them and raise them by hand. She must be a fine musician and have a mind stored with all the intellectual wealth of the ages, but must never give the idea that hubby hasn't the superior intellect and doesn't know it all. She must dress in the latest fashion, but must spend no money on same. She must be interesting, elusive, gay, of a deep religious nature, lively, modest, self-sacrificing, brilliant, fascinating, but a lover of home and home life, preferring the society of her husband to anything else on earth, but not worrying when she doesn't get any offit. And that is all that a man requires. So far as we know the bill can be filled in the next five minutes in Hongkong, while as for Kowloon, well the man who stated his requirements in such modest fashion would be hard put to it to find standing room.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REGULATIONS for the firing of crackers during the approaching Chinese New Year are published in the *Quetta*.
The election of Messrs. D. W. Craddock, T. F. Hough and A. Shelton Hooper as members of the Licensing Board at the election held on the 16th instant is gazetted.
A MEMORIAL of remembrance by the Government on Lot No. 119 in Demarcation District 448 in the Northern District of the New Territories has been registered according to law.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ITS CONSTITUTION.

Last week we announced the fact that invitations had been addressed by Government to gentlemen interested in education to serve on a Committee, which it was proposed to appoint to inquire into and report upon the question of education in the Colony with special reference to the Grant-in-aid Schools and the desirability or otherwise of increasing the school fees and limiting the amount payable by Government each year in respect of the grants earned under the Code. We had fully expected that in a subject of such general interest, Government would have taken the community into its confidence by publishing the names of the members composing the Committee and the terms of its references. We looked in vain through two successive issues of the *Government Gazette* for the interesting information and are at a loss to account for the mysterious reticence observed in regard to a matter as to which we should have thought every publicity should have been given and criticisms freely invited.
Our own inquiries established the fact that the Chinese grant schools will be represented on the Committee by Mr. Lau Chiu-pak who, as the honorary secretary of the Ellis Kadoorie School—the largest, we believe, of the grant schools—will be able to represent Chinese views in an adequate manner. Other members will most likely consist of the representatives of the two principal sections of the denominational schools conducted under the Government Code; while the Director of Education, Mr. E. A. Irving, will preside over the deliberations of the Committee as its Chairman. So far as we have been able to ascertain no member has been elected on behalf of the parents of the scholars who, it may be taken for granted, will be most affected by any recommendations of the Committee may frame as a result of their deliberations. We have no information whether the Committee will conduct its inquiry with open doors or in *camera*, although the question is of such a character that it can only be productive of advantage to Government were witnesses to be examined and opinions and suggestions invited from the community in general. We trust Government may have a communication to make in public print, since the matter is one of quite as great and even more general interest than the Hongkong University project as to which so much has been said and written.

GUNBOAT "RIO LIMA."

SOLD TO CHINESE.

The discarded Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, that once did duty as guard ship in the inner harbor of Macao, is about to change hands, and will very shortly be converted into a coastal tender in Chinese ownership.
Twice advertised for sale and once put up by public auction, the *Rio Lima* was withdrawn on account of the reserve price not having been reached. We are in possession of reliable information that the obsolete Portuguese gunboat has been sold by private treaty to a Chinese purchaser for the sum of \$30,000. The assignment has not been quite completed; but the agreement for sale and purchase has been signed and the bargain money paid. The *Rio Lima* will be employed in the Helow trade.

KOLANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 15th January, 1910.
Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. K. Kuan, J. Menacraig, the Health Officer and the Secretary.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
The question of engaging the services of a qualified nurse, as Municipal Visiting Nurse, was further discussed, and it was decided to set aside the sum of \$7.00 in the Budget for 1910 for such a purpose and to refer the matter to the ratepayers in the Council's annual report for 1909. The terms of engagement, fees to be charged, &c., being left in the hands of the Health Officer.
The Budget for 1910 and statement of accounts for 1909, were read and approved.
It was decided to leave the arrangements for engaging an Assistant to the Secretary and Cpt. of Police, vice Mr. E. A. Hanley, resigned, to the incoming Council.
The question of setting aside, in the 1910 Budget, a sum from the surplus carried forward from 1909, for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the redemption of debentures, was discussed and it was decided to set aside for such purpose two thousand dollars.
Notices concerning the annual meeting of ratepayers which was fixed for Friday, the 18th inst., for the location in the *Amoy Gazette*, were submitted by the secretary and approved.
The Captain Superintendent reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons: Debt 7, Disorderly House prosecution 1, Allowing cattle and pigs to stray 5, Breach of trust 1, Breach of sumpam regulations 2, Throwing rubbish into public drains 3, Illegally selling land 3, Summary Arrests: Assault 3, Committing a nuisance 3, Theft 4.
(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,
G. BERRKLEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.
A CHINESE and a Malay were placed in the dock at the Magistrate's court this morning charged with snatching a gold rattan bangle from a woman's wrist. The Chinaman was discharged by the prosecution for the purpose of giving evidence against the Malay who was convicted and sentenced to seven days' hard labour and 11 strokes with the birch.

SINKING OF WATER BOAT NO. 7.

INQUIRY AT THE MARINE COURT.

An inquiry was held at the Harbour Office this morning into the circumstances respecting the charge of negligence in the performance of their duties against Ho Fuk, Certificate No. 366, master, and Chau Shing, Certificate No. 1,554 engineer, of the Water Boat No. 7, on the morning of the 24th inst. in the waters of the Colony.

Mr. Ritchie, Superintendent Engineer of the Union Water Boat Co., Ltd., examined, stated that when he got down to the office on Monday, 24th, the coxswain reported to him that his waterboat had sunk at North Point Water depot. When he asked him how it happened, he told witness that the water had come into the engine room, and that the boiler blow-down pipe was broken. The engineer denied that the water had come in. On raising and inspecting the boat no damage of any kind was found.

Ho Fuk, the master, was then questioned. He stated:—At 4 p.m., Saturday, 22nd, I stopped work. There were 140 tons of water in the tanks. At 2 p.m. 23rd there were 270 tons, having run in another 30 tons. She holds 310 tons altogether when full. At about midnight I found there were about 200 tons. The water was coming in from the sea through a crack under the rubbing strait, on starboard side. It was running into the water tank and into the engine room. I told the fireman to light the fire in the boiler and raise steam to blow the water out of the engine-room and tanks. About 3 a.m. we got steam. There was then about 4 feet of water in the engine room. The pump was started, but the water came in faster than he pump could bale it out, and the boat sank at about 5.30. I reported to the superintendent, Mr. Ritchie, on Thursday, 26th, that there was a crack. A little water had come in on a previous occasion. The crack was above water under ordinary circumstances, and water could not have come in on this occasion if I had not run in the extra 30 tons. I did so because I was told to do so by a Portuguese, whose name I do not know. He is in charge of the Water Boat. The crack has been in existence for two months to my knowledge. I was afraid to report it earlier because the gentleman would find fault with me. When the Portuguese told me to take in the additional 30 tons, I did not tell him that the water would come in through the crack; I knew it would, but did not tell the Portuguese.

Chau Shing (engineer), was the next witness. He said:—I was on board all day on Sunday and all Sunday night. On Sunday morning there was 140 tons of water in the tanks. At 2 p.m. on Sunday we took in 30 tons more. We were all asleep at midnight when the coxswain woke us up and told us the tanks were full of water. He told me to get up steam. There were about 9 inches of water in the engine room. While we were getting up steam, which took about three hours, no more water came in. As soon as we had steam, I started pump and in 20 minutes the engine-room was clear of water. It was leaking through the bulkhead. I had also put the big pump on to the tanks to clear them. Over an hour later she took a heavy list to port and sank. The water was coming well from the pump, but the level in the tanks seemed to rise rather than fall. I think the water must have come in through the crack at the time. I never saw it until the boat was at Hongkong Docks on the 26th. It was before the engine-room bulkhead. Any water coming in through the crack would go straight into the tank. It was quarter inch wide and four inches long. A lot of water could get in, through the crack, more than the pumps would take away.

Yuen Lok, water-man at the North Point Water Depot, in answer to a question, said:—I was on duty at the depot on Sunday; this water boat took in 30 tons of water on Sunday afternoon. She appeared to be considerably deeper in the water than usual. I did not say anything about this to the coxswain or engineer. It is not my business. It is in the discretion of the coxswain how much water he takes in. She had often taken in as much water, and when she had done so she was always as deep. There was nothing unusual about her appearance. At a little after 4 a.m. I saw them pumping. At 3 a.m. I woke up and saw she was all right. I could see that they had it fixed in the boiler. At this she seemed to be deeper than usual—deeper than before. They pumped for something over an hour and then the boat sank. I was looking at her when she sank. I could see no reason for her sinking. I have formed no opinion as to the cause of her sinking.

Chau Shing, re-called, stated that when the boat sank he was on deck, attending to the pump. There was no water in the engine-room before she sank. He was running the pump at full speed—60 to 80 lbs—60 at first, rising to 100.

Mr. Ritchie was then re-called. He gave it as his theory that the boat went alongside at high tide, and tied up fast, so that on the tide falling the bow line might have been tauter than the stern lines and lifted her bows so that the stern sank and let water into the engine-room.

Ho Fuk was again called to the witness stand. He stated that his bows were fast to Western dolphin, stern to eastern. He had four ropes cut. They were very loose. They did not break when the boat sank, but remained fast. She sank on her side, lying with port side on bottom. Her starboard side was just under water, but visible. She had a list of about 20°. Commander Basil Taylor, in giving his decision, said:—I do not consider that the evidence adduced is sufficient to enable me to arrive at any conclusion as to the cause of the casualty, which is somewhat obscure. Ho Fuk, coxswain, by his own admissions, shows that he was guilty of the grossest carelessness in taking in the last 30 tons of water when he knew, as he says, that the result would be to load the sea water to run into tanks. Ho Fuk is certainly suspended for three months.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE UNIVERSITY.

There have been so many previous distributions of late, that one's thoughts are naturally diverted for the time being to the University which is so soon to spring up. If I have understood the Director of Education rightly, the work on the buildings which His Excellency recently announced, was to be commenced forthwith will not be completed quite so soon as was anticipated by a prominent local educationalist, but this is by no means due to any lack of zeal on the part of the promoters but is merely a matter of convenience in connection with the promised subscriptions. His Excellency's marvellous capacity of succeeding in the face of apparently insurmountable difficulties is as much a source of genuine surprise to-day as when he first won his reputation as one of the greatest modern Empire builders and well may his Lordship the Bishop wonder how His Excellency finds time to attend several of these interesting little functions which are red-letter days in the annals of a school-boy's life. Really, when the University is opened with fitting pomp and glory (I hope His Excellency will be among us to perform that historic ceremony) it ought to drop a bomb-shell into the dovecotes of that sceptical body under the Rev. Lord William Cecil, which at one time tried to defeat Hongkong's object with ignominious results.

A NEW BODY.

The new Licensing Board has been formed and is now a real live semi-official organization. Whether the members will be able to do much by way of public-house reform is a matter of time. What struck me as being a fact to be noted was the singular lack of public interest in the election. How different to the recent Sanitary Board election, when one of the Justices appointed to serve on the new Board won his first fortunate opponents by an overwhelming majority. On this occasion, it was the general body of the public who supplied the "silent voter" but on Wednesday afternoon, a certain number of Justices in accordance with the Government notification appearing in the *Gazette* took a run to the Land Office and cast their votes as a matter of course, such a thing as public interest being particularly conspicuous by its absence. Can it be that the worthy citizens of Hongkong are drifting towards the virtue of abstinence as a direct result of the increased price of liquors? I don't believe it, for by what strange process of reasoning could the Government have calculated to derive a revenue somewhat in the neighbourhood of seven lakhs of dollars? As our Scotch friends would say, "I emphatically declare 'Na, na.' Hongkong would only give up the refreshing beverage which tickles the thirsty palate when the moon turns green or the crow turns white but not till then.

THE RACES.

The training of ponies for the races is in full swing and already those who are ever maintaining an uneven face with the nimble dollar are to be seen wherever the subs do congregate in the hope of "spotting" winners. The weather too is delightful after the wretched atmosphere of the last few days.

THE LATEST INNOVATION.

My readers must have noticed in the course of the past week a striking change in the thoroughfares of the Colony. I refer of course to the new puggares of the Hongkong hobby. From the old modest blue and white band, the policeman's emblem has been transformed into a kaleidoscopic variety which I am sure would attract the meekest bull at a distance of two miles. The first time I spotted the "stunner" I confess I could not make head or tail of it but a sudden thought flashed through my mind that the worthy guardian of the peace had earned an unknown promotion but on seeing a second similar object almost simultaneously and yet a third the idea dawned upon me that this was the outcome of the latest craze on the part of the Hongkong authorities. I wonder with whom the idea originated, but the high official (for the nature of the innovation could never have been tolerated except from a high official) his my heartiest congratulations for looking after Bobby's appearance. The only wonder is that with a depleted treasury, and the colossal cry of "Put more money into my pocket," the authorities should have thought fit to go to the expense of providing a new type of turbans. While the authorities are about it, may I have the temerity to suggest that the present uniform of the Police Inspector is nothing out of the ordinary. The cap especially reminds one of the comic pictures which were the delight of our boyhood days, which jingly perches on the wearer's pate, which are quite obsolete and which ought to have been done away with long ago. It is also a hard fact that the Government or whoever else are responsible for it have curious ideas about the dignity attaching to the office of the higher Police officers other than a Cadet when a shoulder badge is supplied them which is identical with the one provided to the Indian constable. These discrepancies may seem trifling but after all, the uniform plays an important part in a policeman's life, considering the wholesome respect of the average Chinaman for "look-see." The perpetrator of the black-golded puggare please note.

CASUAL CRITIC.

JUDGING from the number of convictions Sergeant Wills, stationed at Tsim-si-tai, has secured within the past week, it is evident that while he is on duty, the flies do not accumulate on his back. He was again at the Police Court this morning. The reason that he found himself there this morning is to be found in the fact that while he was walking round at the rear of Kowloon Terrace shortly after three o'clock this morning, he saw a stranger leaving the premises, quarters of No. 30. The Sergeant's suspicions were aroused that the man had been there with a felonious intent. On making inquiries, he found that the man had a right to be there. The result was a fine of \$5.

Intimation.

Powell's

Third Annual

CASH

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

Gentlemen's

OUTFITTING

GOODS

COMPRISING:

SHIRTS

COLLARS,

TIES,

SOCKS,

HATS,

CAPS,

UNDERWEAR,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

WAISTCOATS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Now

Proceeding.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

Public Companies

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 5th February, 1910, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st January, until SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12nd January, 1910.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st February, to MONDAY, the 7th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 28th January, 1910.

Notice of Firm.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS, P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909.

Dentistry

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

TSIN T'G.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.

Reasonable Fees.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT GRACA & CO.

27, DES VOUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Translucent Envelopes.

Tweeters, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauge.

Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND

CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited, Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, overwork or other causes, Arterio-sclerosis or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1909.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK APPEAL CASE.

IMPORTANT HONGKONG CASE DECIDED IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 28.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday there was heard the case Russo-Chinese Bank v. Li Zui Sam, which was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Hongkong of July 24th, 1908.

Mr. Scrutton, K.C., and Mr. F. D. Mackinnon, were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. A. O. Nesbit, for the respondent.

The arguments were heard last month before a Bench composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Collins, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering (for Lord Atkinson) their Lordships' judgment recently said the plaintiff (the respondent) in the action is a native Chinese banker carrying on business in various parts of China, and having a branch at Hongkong, managed on his behalf by one Lau Chung Yu. The defendants (the appellants) are a corporation established under Russian law. They carry on banking business at various places, and, like the plaintiff, have a branch at Hongkong, which was managed by one Ernst Freyvogel. For the purpose of doing business with Chinese customers, there was established a department in the defendants' Hongkong bank, managed by a Chinese official, styled a "Comptroller," with the aid of two Chinese cashiers and an assistant, also officials of that bank and in its employ.

The power, duties, and obligations of the comptroller were enumerated and described in great detail in an indenture entered into by him with the bank for the purpose of giving security to his employers for the faithful discharge of his duties. In that deed it was expressly provided that "He is on no account to borrow or lend any money or security for money on account of the bank, or in any way to pledge the credit thereof, without the written consent of the manager, agent, or attorney for the time being in charge of the bank in Hongkong first had and obtained."

From the proof-evidence given at the trial it was clear that the comptroller had not authority to receive on behalf of the bank, from its customers any sums by way of deposits, or lodgements to the credit of their accounts, or for the purpose of financing by anticipation contracts for what was styled in the case "telegraphic transfers," which might subsequently be entered into between the bank and those customers. The authority of the comptroller as agent of the bank was limited in all those respects.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS. The action arose out of negotiations which took place on January 3rd, 1907, in respect of one of those called telegraphic transfers. The nature of those transactions was this. A customer at Hongkong, desiring that a certain sum should be paid to his nominee at Shanghai or other place at which the bank (the defendants) had a office, entered into a contract or arrangement with their Hongkong branch that, in consideration of the payment by him to that branch of a sum which at the current time of exchange at Hongkong would represent the value of the sum to be paid elsewhere, plus a certain profit to the bank, the latter undertook to arrange by telegraph for the payment of the sum specified at the place named to the customer's nominee. In the case of a native Chinese customer like the plaintiff, the negotiations leading up to the making of such a contract were carried on through the comptroller. The customer never came into contact with the manager, Mr. Freyvogel, and usually never saw the document which formed the basis of the contract though it would be shown to him if he asked for it. The Chief Justice had stated, in their Lordships' opinion quite accurately, what was the true position of the comptroller. The comptroller was the bank's intermediary with Chinese customers. His duties were to make with them those contracts which the manager authorized him to make and more over. As the Chinese customers were usually seen only by the comptroller, the manager's only means of knowing whether the latter accurately carried out his instructions consisted in the written documents handed to him by the comptroller. The authority given to the comptroller only extended to arranging with the customers the details of the proposed transaction. When those details had been arranged, the contract embodying them must be submitted to the manager for his approval. The manager would not or recognize any contract which did not bear his initials. It appeared to their Lordships that it would be difficult to devise any method of transacting business of that character more calculated to afford no real protection to the Chinese customers of the bank or to afford greater facilities to the comptroller, its officer to commit frauds upon these customers. It was not surprising that he availed himself of his opportunities. The respondent alleged that on January 3rd, 1907, he requested the bank, through the comptroller, to remit to Shanghai by telegraph, and paid to the comptroller with that view \$40,000, and that the bank gave him a written acknowledgment of the receipt. The money was not transmitted to Shanghai, and the respondent sued the bank to recover the money so paid to their agent, the comptroller.

QUESTIONS FOR THE JURY. The case was tried before the Chief Justice and a special jury of six. The Judge left to them three questions, viz.:—(1) Did the bank, in fact, instruct the comptroller to transact exchange business with Chinese customers in any other way than by receiving special authority in each case to do so? (2) Was there such authority given in this case? and (3) Did the bank put the comptroller in such a position that he could pretend to the plaintiff that he had the necessary authority to receive the money, and, if so, did the plaintiff, believing he had that authority, hand over the money to the comptroller, in that belief? He instructed them that, if they answered the first question in the affirmative, they should find a verdict for the plaintiff; if

in the negative, for the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and must therefore be taken to have answered the third question in the affirmative. The bank moved the Supreme Court to have that verdict and judgment set aside, or that a new trial should be directed on the grounds, among others, of misdirection by the Chief Justice, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. On July 24th, 1908, the Supreme Court dismissed the appellants' motion with costs.

THE LAW OF "HOLDING OUT." There was no dispute as to facts, and little, if any, controversy as to the law. It was undisputed that a person who dealt with an agent, whose authority he knew in this case, did so at his peril, in this sense, that, should the agent be found to have exceeded his authority, his principal could not be made responsible. While the several authorities cited by Mr. Scrutton from "Grant v. Norway" down to "Robson v. The Great Flegat Consolidated" established in their Lordships' opinion the proposition that in order that the principle of "holding out" should, in any given case of agency, apply, the act done by the agent and relied upon to bind the principal, must be an act of that particular class of acts which the agent was held out as having a general authority on behalf of his principal to do, and, of course, the party prejudiced must have believed in the existence of that general authority and been thereby misled. In other words, if the agent he held out as having only a limited authority to do, on behalf of his principal, acts of a particular class, then the principal was not bound by an act done outside that authority even though it be an act of that particular class, because, the authority being thus represented to be limited, the party prejudiced had notice and should ascertain whether or not the act was authorized.

In their Lordships' view there was no evidence that the fraudulent comptroller had, or was believed to have, or was held out as having, any authority beyond the strictly limited one mentioned. He was authorized to arrange the details of the negotiations for the "telegraphic transfers" of money to be submitted to the manager for approval, money for the purpose of such transfers until those details had been submitted and approved of—i.e., until a binding contract had been entered into by the manager on behalf of the bank, to transmit the money on the terms approved of when received. The bank had not, by any negligent or improper act on their part, allowed the comptroller to be apparently invested with an authority beyond or greater than the limited authority which the plaintiff knew him to possess. Everything which he was by them permitted to do from the beginning to the end, of the business was as consistent with the exercise of that limited authority. There could therefore be, any estoppel as against the bank in respect of any of the steps in the transaction, since they had not done, or permitted, anything by which the plaintiff was deceived. It was contended by Mr. Duke on behalf of the respondent that in dealing with such cases which took place in this case with the Chinese customers of the bank, the comptroller was the alter ego of the manager, and that as the plaintiff's money had admittedly been handed to him, and the receipt of it acknowledged by the proper bank official in the comptroller's department, it must be taken to have been received by the bank, was now held by them, and should be returned to the plaintiff. Their Lordships thought that that contention could not be sustained. On the whole they were of opinion that there was no evidence to support the finding of the jury on the third question left to them, that the appellants were therefore entitled to have the judgment entered for the plaintiff in the action set aside, and judgment entered for them with costs, and this appeal should be allowed. They would humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

Having come to that conclusion, it was unnecessary for their Lordships to deal with the question of the alleged misdirection of the Chief Justice in his summing up. They thought it right, however, to say that while he summarized the evidence with the greatest clearness and accuracy and directed the jury's attention to most of the material points he appeared to have failed to appreciate how inapplicable the doctrine of "holding out" was to a case in which the agent's authority was, to the knowledge of the person dealing with him, limited, and that by reason of that his observation to the jury, at several portions of his charge, amounted practically to misdirections, by which they might be possibly have been misled, and which was by no means clear that they did not, in fact, fully understand the nature of the questions left to them. The respondent must pay the costs of the appeal.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TARTLETS) FORM.

ONLY CURE NO FORTION. MARVEL UPON MARVELS.

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

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A complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, while thousands have been rescued to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THE REMEDY FOR DISCHARGES, SUPPURATING INFECTIONS, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of arthritis and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, acne, pimples, boils and sores of the face and all these conditions which are usually supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the blood, and all these conditions are completely eliminated all poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION No. 25—The Sovereign Remedy for all these conditions which are usually supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the blood, and all these conditions are completely eliminated all poisonous matter from the body.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Women's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all Chemists."

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1910, at 4 P.M., precisely, in the CITY HALL for the following purposes:

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any general business.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, 24th January, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 30, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as

follows: "We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to

our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Steamship "KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE."

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, VANCOU-

VER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 13rd January, 1910.

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OGHANO,"

FROM TACOMA, VANCOUVER, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1910.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEUCH,"

FROM MIDDLEBROO, ANTWERP,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

whence and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 29th inst., will be sub-

ject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DISCUSSION BY HIGH OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th January.

The Prince Regent informed the Grand Council that the question of shortening the period for the granting of Constitutional Government is very important and that therefore it should be discussed and decided by an assembly of high officials.

PRINCE SHUN.

ARRIVAL AT HARBIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th January.

Prince Shun, the Naval Commissioner, arrived at Harbin yesterday by the Siberian route.

TUNGKUNSHAN MINES.

BRITISH MINISTER'S ATTITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th January.

Observing that the people are so opposed to the Tungkunshan mining concession, the British Minister considers it inexpedient to prolong negotiations and has communicated with the Waiwupu informing that Ministry that he is willing to reach a peaceful termination of the negotiations.

The Waiwupu is waiting for the gentry to decide.

VOLUNTEER HALL.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL FUNCTION.

The annual ball given by officers and men of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was held at the City Hall last night and proved one of the most enjoyable functions of the season. The attendance must have almost reached the one thousand figure mark. His Excellency the Governor was among the guests present and besides a large number of high Government officials, the two services were well represented, their bright uniforms imparting a light touch to the sombre attire of the civilians. As in former years, the scheme of decoration was simple yet beautiful. The most interesting features of the embellishments was at the top of the grand staircase. Immediately facing the visitor at the landing, was a sort of kopj with an electrical arrangement inside. It was flanked on either side by a couple of maxims guns, whose death-dealing mouths stared at one with grim beauty. The walls at regular intervals bore shields on which were fixed bayonets and there were other decorations on a martial style which did not fail to attract the visitor's attention. The supper arrangements were admirably carried out, the supper being served in the Theatre Royal, while the City Hall library was used as a card-room, where those who did not find an attraction in the light fantastic sought to while away the fleeting hours. One of the innovations which was noticed was the ringing of a resonant bell as a reminder to the dancers to secure their partners. Another change worthy of remark was a happy arrangement of screened sitting-out places along the balcony, which, although they were rough imitations of conservatories with a complete absence of flowers and plants of any description whatever, were, nevertheless, appreciated by those for whose comfort they had been arranged. With the high-class band of the Buffs and an excellent floor the evening could not but have proved thoroughly enjoyable and many of those who attended last night's ball will have soft remembrances of the 1910 Volunteer Ball.

The various Committees in charge of the arrangements were as follows:—

Hon. Secretary—Captain A. B. Thompson.
Assistant Secretary—Armourer Staff Sergeant G. W. Avenell.

Supper and Wine Committee—Lieut. Andrew and Wolfe, Sergeant Majors Meech, Higby, Logan, Rodger and Glyn, Sergeant McKirdy, and Corporal Crawford.

Music and Dancing Committee—Captain Armstrong, Sergeant Wright, Corporal Bullock, Corporal Anderson and Private Perry.

Decoration Committee—Lieut. Russell, Sergeants Crispell and Witchell, Corporals Garrett and Bides, Bombardier Smith, Sappers Carroll and Newbomber, and Gunner Pollan.

Cloak and Card Room Committee—Lieut. Kennett and Rees, Corporal Gregory and Gunner Beattie.

Invitation Committee—Captain W. Armstrong, Major MacDonald and Colonel Chapman.

NEW CLUB AT KOWLOON.

OPENING CEREMONY THIS AFTERNOON.

Another factor contributing towards the social amenities of Kowloon was established this afternoon when Mrs. Leiria, wife of the Consul for Portugal and Brazil in Hongkong, gracefully performed the ceremony of declaring open the new Club-house of the "Club de Recreio," in the presence of a large gathering of Portuguese ladies and gentlemen, residents at Kowloon, and their invited guests, who had travelled across in large numbers from the Island. The president of the Club, Mr. A. A. Cordeiro, in asking Mrs. Leiria to open the club-door with the silver key, with which he presented her, made a speech in very felicitous terms. Senhor Leiria briefly replied on behalf of his wife. The guests were then entertained to tea and refreshments, after completing an inspection of the club building and the extensive grounds attached to it. Mr. J. M. da Rocha, one of the enthusiastic promoters of the Club, assisted in dispensing lavish hospitality to the guests, all of whom spent a most enjoyable afternoon at the hands of their genial hosts. The band of the Sociedade Philharmonica as usual enlivened the proceedings with selections of music excellently rendered. A full report of the ceremony will appear in our next issue.

To-morrow the committee of the Club de Recreio are giving an inaugural dance.

GOVERNMENT DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual prize distribution of the Anglo-Chinese District Schools was held at the Saiyungpoo School this afternoon. H. E. the Governor presided and there were also present Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., and several others interested in educational work.

After a number of boys had gone through a series of recitations, Mr. A. Morris, Headmaster of the Saiyungpoo School, read the following annual report:—

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Your Excellency, Mr. Irving, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in presenting my fifth annual report. The year under review is certainly the best on record. The school has been completely full for the whole period and for three months applicants were refused admission. With the limitation of the ages and number of pupils in attendance, there should be greater efficiency. There were several changes in the staff during the early part of the year when several new appointments were made. It now consists of three European teachers, seven Anglo-Chinese masters and four vernacular masters, while the two pupil-teachers who are paid out of the school vote, still attend the normal class at Queen's College. The appointment of a lady teacher has been a great success and the experiment, could, with advantage, be extended. The average attendance has increased from 297 to 403 and fees from \$6,704 to \$9,152, thus in five years the average has increased eight fold and the fees twelve fold. This practically represents the high-water mark and unless there is a further extension of the building no further increase can be looked for in the future. A new scale of fees will be introduced on reopening in March. Boys who formerly paid \$2 will pay \$3, and those admitted subsequent to September 1909 will pay \$4. Following the practice of former years swimming was taught successfully during the summer months. Our picnics took us further afield and on Empire Day launches were hired and a trip made to Tui Mun where a most enjoyable time was spent. The day concluded with sports, in which the comic element was predominant. Football now claims attention, and thanks to the training of Mr. Barlow who has taken the matter in hand we have done well. Out of 7 matches played, 3 were won, 2 drawn, and 2 lost, so that the school occupies the second place in the Junior Division of the Schools' League. For some months the school was handicapped for want of a suitable place for practice as the permission to use the ground at Kennedy Town was withdrawn in May. We share with other schools the Western Park Ground. A ground for matches is still required. Various improvements have been carried out at the school, new offices have been erected and the playground has been relaid in concrete. The refurnishing with dual desks is complete, and there are seats for 440 boys. Physical exercises are taken for a short time every day, and on the completion of the new covered shed a more extended syllabus will be taken. There are four free scholars in attendance, two scholarships having been cancelled during the year for irregularity. Last year, one of the scholarships to Queen's College was won by one of our boys, but having a mother dependent on him he was unable to proceed there. At the recent examination we secured six. A team was entered for the Hygiene Competition, but up to the present the result is not to hand. The usual half-yearly and annual examinations were held and the results were communicated to the guardians and relatives. From the general results, I have every reason to believe that the school is in a satisfactory state of efficiency. Our thanks are due to all those who subscribed to our various funds enabling us to purchase two type-writers, and also to Messrs. Ho Tong, Chan Ming Cai and Li Hing, who have kindly presented special prizes.

WANTANG ANGLICAN SCHOOL.

The report of the Wantang Anglican School was read by the Headmaster (Mr. Young Ho) as follows:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irving, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in presenting my seventh annual report. It has been my good fortune to record, for the past six years, substantial progress all round, and I am happy to say that this is no exception in the present year. The total enrolment is 416 as

compared with 385 for the preceding year. This is also a marked improvement in the average attendance, which has risen from 255 in 1904 to 308. The fees for new scholars were, for the second term, raised to \$3. The total amount collected being \$6,531, an increase of \$1,041 upon that of the previous year. The system of collecting fees in cash instead of stamps was adopted after Midsummer, and has proved a success. The staff was strengthened by the addition of two teachers, a III and a VI Grade. The full complement is ten assistants and myself. The syllabus was altered with a view of raising the standard of the upper division to meet the requirements of the Oxford Preliminary Examination. Punctuality and regularity are very marked; no less than 43 scholars have made the full attendance. Judging by the results of the year's work, I have every reason to believe that the school is in a satisfactory state of efficiency. My thanks are due to the members of the staff for their hearty co-operation in bringing the year's work to a successful issue. There were six free scholars in attendance, all of whom did well. The boy Wong U-long, whose education Your Excellency is interested in, did excellently at the annual examination, securing 1st place in English in Class V. and 2nd place in Chinese in the top class. Victoria Day was celebrated in the usual way. Football continues to be the favourite game of the scholars. For the first time in the history of the school, we entered for the Senior League Competition this season. So far, we have met with great success, and have practically won the Shield. In the Junior League Competition, we still have a chance of winning Your Excellency's Cup. Mr. Wolfe's Challenge Cup, which was won by us two years ago, is still in our possession. A team was entered for the Hygiene Competition, the results of which are not yet known. Eleven pupils competed for the scholarships at Queen's College, of which number seven were successful. We have the honour of heading the list of successful candidates.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

English:—
Class IV.—1st Ho Kwong-shun, 2nd Au Kwok-toi, 3rd Li Ping.
Class V.—1st Wong U-long, 2nd Ng Sheung, 3rd Tong Fuk-cheung.
Class VI.—1st Cheng Shung-ling, 2nd Li Po-lau, 3rd Lo Chung-po.
Class VIIA.—1st Ma Wing-kwong, 2nd Chan Cheung-man.
Class VIIIB.—1st Hu King-him, 2nd Lau Kwok-leung.
Class VIIIA.—1st Yung Kong-chiu, 2nd Un King-tuen.
Class VIIIB.—1st Li Shau-tung, 2nd Ma Ku-yung.
Chinese:—
Class I.—Ho Kwong-shun, Liang Ma-hi.
Class II.—Li Po-lau, Class IIIA.—Chan Sit-nam, Class IIIB.—Kong Fo-chiu, Class IVA.—Chan Ching-sik, Class IVB.—Luk Tat-cheung.

YAUUMATI DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Mr. S. R. Moore, Headmaster of Yauumati District School, read the following report:—Your Excellency, Mr. Irving, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to present to you my report on the working of the Yauumati School for the past year. Staff.—Mr. Curran, the Headmaster, returned from leave on the 20th February last, and so was able to take charge immediately after the Chinese New Year holidays. He continued in charge until the 14th instant, when he was appointed to act as Headmaster at Victoria English School and I was appointed to act in his stead. In the beginning of the year Mr. Ng Fung-chau was transferred to Wan-chai on promotion, and Mr. Leong Shui On was appointed to take his place. This left a vacancy for one 4th Grade Assistant Master, which was filled by Mr. Cheung Hak Chau. Attendances, Fees, etc.—The school year started with nearly 300 boys on the roll and an average attendance of 265. After midsummer holidays we received instructions not to admit any further applicants and to endeavour in every way to reduce our numbers to the approved limit. Partly on this account and partly because of the increase of the fees from two to three dollars, the attendance fell off considerably, but even at its lowest was still above the limit. Notwithstanding this, the average attendance for the year is higher than that for the preceding one, being 331 against 224. The fees also show a slight increase over those for last year being \$3,988 compared with \$4,977. Scholarships.—Of the Queen's College scholarships competed for in the beginning of 1909, this school was unfortunate in securing three out of the four. The successful students were:—Tung Yung Shing, 1st with 93% marks, Chan Tin, 2nd with 80% marks and Lo Shue-fan, 3rd also with 80% marks and the 5th boy Chan Hi Wo was successful in obtaining the 4th scholarship owing to the winner unfortunately having to give it up because of private troubles. This boy Chan Hi Wo gained a scholarship in 1907 at Tai Po district school in the New Territory, which gave him a four years' course at Yauumati. During his stay with us he made very rapid progress, completing the four years' course in two. Though he was really over age the scholarship was granted to him as an encouragement to spare scholars from these outlying schools, where the pupils come from very poor families. Eleven boys entered Queen's College from school during the year. Sports.—Great interest has been taken in sports, especially in football. The recreation ground at King's Park, which was granted to this school, has been recently levelled and turned by the Public Works Department. It has proved a boon to the school and has been greatly appreciated by the boys. There is one great drawback in this connection, however, and that is, that many of the boys live a long way from the school, and in order to reach their homes before dark, have to start on their way immediately after school is over. This prevents many of them, who are apt at the different games, from enjoying their share of the fun. One very encouraging item, on the other hand,

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1909.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1910 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [140]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

THURSDAY,

the 3rd February, 1910, at 3.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOMS SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVER MANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASES, TEAKWOOD SIDEBORDS and DINNER WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, HATSTAND, SINGLE BRASS BEDSTEPS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, CARPETS, GLASS, CROCKERY and K.P. WARE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, BRASS and IRON FENDERS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th January 1910. [143]

is the financial help we have received to our

Sports Club from former pupils of the school.

In closing I should like to convey the very

heartly thanks of the school to these young

men, who by their lively interest and practical

help, have set such a good example to those

who will follow them.

PRIZE LIST—YAUUMATI DISTRICT

SCHOOL.

Class IV.—1st Ho Kwong-shun, 2nd Ho Kum

Fuk.

Class V.—1st Chui Kwai Fat, 2nd Kung Po,

and Tsang Ka Cheung.

Class VI.—1st Tui Kwong Kung, and Wong

Sui Tai.

Class VII.—1st Pang Fung Lu, and Chan

Lai Fat, 3rd Li King Po.

Class VIII A.—1st Ho Tin Tai, and Ho Sau

Chan, 3rd Lo So.

Class VIII B.—1st Ng To Shung, and Wong

Kuo Yung.

Chinese.

Class I.—1st Ma San Kwai, and Chui Kwai

Fat.

Class II.—1st Chan Kwong Fuk, and Ko

Chok Shung.

Class III.—1st Lo So, and Chan Fuk Hing.

Class IV.—1st Tang Fu, and Chan Wing Ki.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said that the very large increase in the number of scholars compelled the Government to take into consideration the expansion of the buildings, which now gives every satisfaction. From the report which he had heard read out, he learned that there was still some overcrowding and recently a large number of boys had been refused admission. That was very satisfactory from one point of view. Since he arrived in the Colony, he did not fail to notice the extraordinary demands for education which had arisen lately and considered it a great mistake to overcrowd the schools, not only from the point of view of sanitation but it was necessary that adequate attention should be given to each individual pupil, and that the masters should not be overtaxed. In the space of two years, the average attendance nearly doubled. Two years ago, the average attendance was 204 while for the past year it was 403. To meet these demands Government appointed four more Chinese teachers and a mistress took charge of one of the junior classes and he was glad to hear that the new experiment was attended with great success. He would like to see the staff increased by one English master if it could be allowed by their funds. Lately, the scholarships had been increased from 14 to 27. The examination, he was sorry to say, reported that the Saiyungpoo School was the least satisfactory, having been beaten by both the Wan-chai and Yauumati Schools. Their English composition was bad and something was also left to be desired in their manners. He hoped the boys would take his remarks to heart and that he would be able, in the event of his being present next year, to congratulate them in those respects. He was glad to hear that the teaching of hygiene had been successful. His Excellency also referred to the School's bathing excursions, and said they were valuable from every point of view, as they combined education with instruction and brought the masters and boys in closer touch together. The average attendance now reached 400 and the Saiyungpoo School was the third largest school in the Colony. He hoped that the boys would realize and live up to the position of their school as one of the upper schools in the Colony. He hoped that the school's proximity to the University would excite and stimulate them to greater efforts. In conclusion, His Excellency wished the boys a pleasant holiday and a Happy New Year (Applause).

His Excellency then distributed the prizes.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong), of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, has, on the 15th day of January, 1910, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The Trade Mark consists of a miniature tree standing in a flower-pot. Immediately above the design are the words "TIEN CHOH," and at the foot of the design are the words BRITISH CIGARETTE CO., LTD.

In the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong), of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 15th day of January, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PERCY H. MILLARD.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

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The Trade Mark consists of an elliptical panel in which is depicted a Manchurian woman holding a fan in one hand, and a spray of flowers in the other hand. Around the two long sides of the panel a floral design is shown. Contained in a scroll at the top of the panel are the Chinese characters 滿洲美人 and at the foot of the panel is the Company's name in Chinese characters 英國煙公司.

In the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong), of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

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Dated the 15th day of January, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PERCY H. MILLARD,

Secretary.

[141]

SALON-CINEMA THEATRE,

WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG

OF THE

FAMOUS COMEDienne

HAPPY NELLIE MARSHALL.

Miss ADA KING

AND

Miss RUBY CRYSTAL

IN THEIR NEW REPERTOIRE.

EXCELLENT FILMS. ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE, DAILY CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME, COMPLETE CHANGE TWICE A WEEK.

MONDAY AND FRIDAY, DAILY TWO PERFORMANCES.

First commences: 6.30 half-price. Second commences 9.15.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY and SUNDAY 4 p.m. Half-price.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [140]

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES.

ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY,

LONDON.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Winfred in Tins of 50 | ... | ... | ... | \$0.50 |
| " " Packets of 20 | ... | ... | ... | 0.20 |
| Chief Whip in Tins of 50 | ... | ... | ... | 0.50 |
| Splendo in Tins of 50 | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 |
| " " " 100 | ... | ... | ... | 8.00 |
| " " " 20 | ... | ... | ... | 0.65 |
| No. 555 in Tins of 50 | ... | ... | ... | 0.80 |
| No. 999 " " " | ... | ... | ... | 1.20 |
| Turkish Leaf No. 1 in Tins of 50 | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 |
| " " " 100 | ... | ... | ... | 8.00 |
| Quo Vadis in Tins of 100 | ... | ... | ... | 8.00 |
| Winfred Navy Cut Tobacco in 1/2 lb Tins | ... | ... | ... | 0.40 |

These delicious high-class Cigarettes are recognized as the standard of perfection in quality and mode of hygienic manufacture.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

Telephone 135

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B.

(Subject to alteration.)

From Hongkong:

From St. John, N.B.:

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| "MONTEAGLE" | TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH. | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" | FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH. |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" | SATURDAY, FEB. 20TH. | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" | FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND. |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" | SATURDAY, MAR. 20TH. | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" | FRIDAY, MAY 20TH. |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" | SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD. | "ALLAN LINE" | FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH. |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" | SATURDAY, MAY 14TH. | | |
| "MONTEAGLE" | TUESDAY, MAY 24TH. | | |

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to take the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 45.

Via New York, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

J. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Fraya (opposite Blake Pier).

(2)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| For | Steamship | On |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| TSINGTAU, WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO | "KINGSING" | SUNDAY, 30th Jan., Daylight. |
| SAIGON | "AMARA" | TUESDAY, 1st Feb., Daylight. |
| SHANGHAI | "WAISHING" | WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA | "LOONGSANG" | FRIDAY, 4th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI | "NAUSANG" | FRIDAY, 11th Feb., Noon. |
| MANILA | "VUNSAANG" | FRIDAY, 11th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| SGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, FOOKSANG | "WEDDAY" | 16th Feb., Noon. |

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 5th to 14th 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 28th January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafon, Tientsin & Nanchuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Exch. 4. General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | STEAMERS | To Sail |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "CHENAN" | 30th Jan., Daylight. |
| WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO | "LIANGCHOW" | 31st Jan., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA | "TEAN" | 1st Feb., 3 P.M. |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA | "TAIYUAN" | 1st Feb., 10 A.M. |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG | "SINGAN" | 2nd Feb., 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "LIANG" | 3rd Feb., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "ARHUI" | 6th Feb., Daylight. |
| MANILA | "TAMING" | 8th Feb., 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHINHUA" | 10th Feb., 4 P.M. |

MANILA CARNIVAL—5th to 14th FEBRUARY.

S.S. Tean will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. Taming sails from Manila on 15th Feb. for Hongkong. Special reduced return fare of \$50.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheow, Looan, Chichow), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 16. Hongkong, 28th January, 1910.

(9)

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

| Steamship | Tons | Captain | For | Sailing Date |
|-----------|------|---------|-----|--------------|
|-----------|------|---------|-----|--------------|

| | | | | |
|--------|------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| RUBI | 8540 | A. Fraser | MANILA | FRIDAY, 4th Feb., 5 P.M. |
| ZAVIRO | 8540 | R. Rodger | " | SATURDAY, 12th Feb., at Noon. |

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers, Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

(14)

Shipping—Steamers.

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamers

"PEMBROKE" (late "Segura") & "CARMARTHENSHIRE" Offering superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, will be despatched from Hongkong as above on or about end of January and beginning of March respectively.

FARE TO LONDON ... £35

A Stewardess and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

N.B.—"Pembroke" calls at Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1909.

(13)

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

| For | Steamers | G. Tonnage | Leaves |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA | "CHICAGO MARU" Capt. H. Miyajima | 6,178 | WEDNESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon. |
| Do | "TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto | | WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon. |

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

| For | Steamers | Leaves |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| TAMSAI, SWATOW & AMOY. | "DAIJI MARU" Capt. H. Miyajima | SUNDAY, 30th Jan., at 10 A.M. |
| ANPING & TAKAO | "YERIMO MARU" Capt. N. Kabayashi | TUESDAY, 1st Feb., at Daylight. |
| ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY | "SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. Sugi | WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., at 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW | "CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Sugi | THURSDAY, 3rd Feb., at Daylight. |

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabins.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA," Captain S. Bertram, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 5th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Atlantis," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Colindale," due in London on 18th March, 1910. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Values of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HAWKETT, Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1909.

(14)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKE" (late "Segura"), Captain R. Hayes, will be despatched as above on 30th January.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909.

(15)

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," Captain J. G. Oliff, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1910.

(16)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," Captain W. Gregory, will be despatched as above about 21st February.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1910.

(17)

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. Walker.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. W. S. C. F. Y.

Leave Hongkong for Canton (Sundays excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong (Sundays excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officers by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

(18)

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1909.

(19)

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC," Captain Gullonnet, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 1st February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1910.

(20)

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM," Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 8th February, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

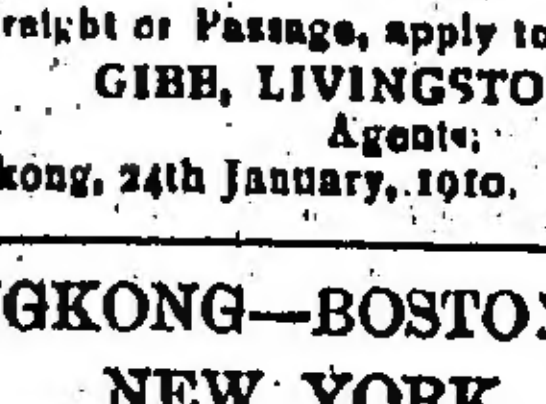
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1910.

(21)

HONGKONG—BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... 15th Feb.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

(22)

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | Sailing Date |
|---------|------|---------|--------------|
|---------|------|---------|--------------|

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Oceanic | 4,577 | F. W. Davies | 19th Feb. |
| Kumera | 6,337 | J. Mathie | 10th March |
| America | 4,303 | J. Boyd | 7th April |
| Everett | — | — | 1st May |
| Oceanic | 4,577 | F. W. Davies | 2nd June |

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th January, 1910.

(23)

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

(ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

For further particulars apply to

P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., Agents at Hongkong, No. 4 Queen's Building, Telephone 950.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1910.

(24)

YEE SING,

NO. 4, D'ARQUER STREET.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERED CHIFFON LINE GRASS CLOTH, FINEST WARE, &c., all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1909.

(25)

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Adair G. T. K. Fuller | ... | Hongkong |
| F. E. G. Ryan | ... | Shanghai |
| Flickerbar | ... | Hongkong |
| de Haan R. O. B. Bridgman | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Commander F. B. Noble | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Commander H. L. P. Heard | ... | Hongkong |
| J. West | ... | Hongkong |
| Commander C. T. Borritt | ... | Hongkong |
| Commander Thomas | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Rowland Negei | ... | on spots Shanghai |
| Commander G. H. Hutchote | ... | Hongkong |
| Commander Mooros | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Commander G. C. Heathcote | ... | Hongkong |
| G. C. A. Mariscans | ... | Hongkong |
| William Baker | ... | Hongkong |
| Commander T. J. S. Lyne | ... | Yantai |
| F. O. Leermouth | ... | Yantai |
| C. W. Smith | ... | Hongkong |
| Commander R. S. Leith | ... | West River |
| Commander R. S. Yoe | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Commander E. J. Gray, V.C. | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Commander J. White | ... | West River |
| Commander H. R. Tickle | ... | West River |
| Commander Alan Dixon | ... | Yantai |
| N. Barlow | ... | Hongkong |
| Core H. Lyon | ... | Hongkong |
| Commander H. R. Godfrey | ... | Yantai |
| Commander H. T. Aulay | ... | Yantai |
| de la Seyne | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Commander J. P. Douglas | ... | Hongkong |
| Commander C. A. Francis | ... | Weihaiwei |
| Commander Inc. J. Koz | ... | Yantai |
| Commander M. R. V. Cottrell-Dorman | ... | Yantai |
| Commander G. R. Livingstone | ... | Yantai |

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIM & Co. Corrected to noon: Inter alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RISE OR FALL AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV. | CL. SING. QUOTATIONS |
|---|----------------|---------|----------|---|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | RESERVE. | AT WORKING ACCOUNT. | | |
| BANKS. | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 110,000 | \$125 | \$125 | \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000 | \$2,000,000 | Interim of 1/2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/98 = \$22.75 | \$1,000 sellers (London 1/2, 15) |
| National Bank of China, Limited | 90,925 | 7 | 6 | \$4,000 \$5,000 | \$30,552 | \$2 (London 1/6) for 1909 | \$70 buyers |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | \$250 | \$50 | \$1,500,000 \$154,18 \$1,654,18 | none | \$10 for 1908 | 7 % \$145 sales |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | 15 | 45 | Fla 22,000 Tla 335,253 Tla 140,185 | Tla 207,573 | Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 | Tla 123 buyers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton | 12,400 | \$250 | \$100 | \$1,000,000 \$178,448 \$1,178,448 | \$1,464,991 | Final of 3/7 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 | 5 1/2 % \$905 buyers |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 12,000 | \$100 | \$50 | \$1,000,000 \$105,249 \$1,105,249 | \$7,763,7 | \$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907 | 7 % \$250 buyers |
| FIRE. | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company | 70,000 | \$100 | \$20 | \$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$1,438,668 | \$375,341 | \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907 | 7 % \$118 sellers |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | \$250 | \$50 | \$1,431,173 | \$168,721 | \$27 for 1907 | 7 1/2 % \$365 sellers |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | |
| Obias and Manila Steamship Company, Limited | 30,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$7,000,000 \$100,000 \$7,100,000 | \$1,085 | \$1 for 1906 | \$8 sellers |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 30,000 | \$50 | \$50 | \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,100,000 | NIL | \$1 for year ending 30.6.1908 | \$32 sellers |
| Hongkong, Canton & Vasco Steamboat Co., Ltd. | 30,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$677,500 \$119,167 \$796,667 | \$21,170 | Interim of \$12 for account 1909 | 7 1/2 % \$32 sellers |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) | 60,000 | 65 | 65 | \$10,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,100,000 | \$13,755 | 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3. 154 | \$62 buyers |
| Do. (Deferred) | 60,000 | | | \$10,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,100,000 | \$61,859 | Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for 1909 | 67/- |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 2,000,000 | 1 | 1 | \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,100,000 | \$1,121 | \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1909 | 4 1/2 % \$26 buyers |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$5 | \$40,000 | | | 3 1/2 % \$14 |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$100 | \$350,000 \$56,848 | Dr. \$1,538 | \$5 for year ending 31.12.08 | 3 1/2 % \$158 |
| Luxus Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | \$1 | \$100 | none | Dr. \$135,809 | \$1 for 1897 | \$20 buyers |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 7,000 | Tla 5 | Tla 50 | Tla 100,000 | Tla 6.02 | Tla 10 for year ending 31.8.09 | Tla 410 sales |
| MINING. | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. | 100,000 | 1 | 1 | \$175,000 | 43 | Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909 | 7 1/2 % Tla 171 buyers |
| Headwaters Mining Company | 65,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | First year | Pa. 10 |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 150,000 | 1 | 1 | \$4 | Dr. \$1,191 | No. 11 of 1/- = 18 cents | \$6 sellers |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$5,000 \$550,000 \$555,000 | Dr. \$1,411 | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08 | \$10 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | \$55 | \$50 | \$40,000 \$88,442 | \$10,102 | None | \$61 sellers |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | \$5 | \$50 | \$12,000 \$10,000 | \$145,161 | Interim of \$1 for account 1909 | \$54 buyers |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 55,700 | Tla 100 | Tla 100 | Tla 60,357 Tla 50,000 | Tla 6.26 | Interim of Tla 2 for 1910 | 6 1/2 % Tla 82 sales |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited | 36,000 | Tla 100 | Tla 100 | Tla 115,000 | Tla 22,818 | Final of Tla 5 making Tla 10 for 1908 | 7 1/2 % Tla 128 1/2 b. |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 35,000 | Tla 100 | Tla 100 | Tla 35,000 | Tla 4,134 | Tla 6 for year ending 20.2.09 | 5 1/2 % Tla 106 sales |
| Central Stores, Limited | 10,123 | Tla 100 | Tla 100 | \$1,000 \$24,011 | \$24,011 | \$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue | \$16 buyers |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$15 | \$15 | \$10,000 \$14,018 | \$19,272 | Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909 | \$31 buyers |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 30,000 | \$1 | \$1 | \$10,000 \$14,018 | \$16,475 | Interim of 3/- for account 1909 | 6 1/2 % \$98 1/2 ex div. |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 150,000 | \$1 | \$10 | \$1,000 \$14,018 | \$5,486 | 60 cents for 1908 | 7 1/2 % \$27 buyers |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | \$50 | \$50 | none | \$278 | \$1 for 1908 | 5 1/2 % \$27 buyers |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 78,000 | Tla 50 | Tla 50 | Tla 1,538,045 Tla 300,000 | Tla 142,404 | Interim of Tla 3 for account 1909 | 6 1/2 % Tla 127 1/2 |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | \$50 | \$50 | none | \$1,068 | Interim of \$2 for account 1909 | 8 1/2 % \$42 1/2 ex div. |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 15,000 | Tla 50 | Tla 5 | Tla 300,000 Tla 40,098 | Tla 12,991 | Tla 11 for year ending 31.10.09 | 8 1/2 % Tla 131 sales |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | \$10 | \$1 | none | \$8,553 | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 | \$6 sales |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 19,000 | Tla 75 | Tla 75 | Tla 175,000 | Tla 8,372 | Tla 7 1/2 for year ending 31.10.09 | Tla 63 |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tla 100 | Tla 100 | none | Tla 4,829 | Tla 4 for 1908 | Tla 80 |
| Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tla 500 | Tla 50 | Tla 11,173 | Tla 15,911 | Tla 5 1/2 for 1908 | Tla 400 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,504 | 12/6 | 12/6 | \$1,500 \$40,000 | \$48 | 15 % per share for 1908 | 10 % \$10 |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$12 | \$12 | none | NIL | \$1.20 for 1908 | \$12 |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$1 | \$1 | none | \$61,188 | 50 cents for year ended 28.2.06 | \$6 buyers |
| Do. Do. special shares | 10,000 | \$1 | \$1 | none | \$1,407 | 80 cents for 1908 | 8 1/2 % \$94 sales |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | 125,000 | \$1 | \$1 | \$100,000 \$1,000 | \$1,893 | \$1.10 for year ending 31.7.09 | 8 1/2 % \$16 buyers |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 40,000 | \$7 1/2 | \$6 | \$1,000 \$1,000 | \$1,893 | Interim of 35 cents for account 1909 | 10 1/2 % \$7.10 buyers |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 100,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$15,000 \$5,000 | \$3,750 | 8 cents for year ending 31.12.08 | \$12 |
| H. Price & Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$10 | \$10 | none | \$670 | \$1 a d bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09 | 6 % \$20 buyers |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | none | \$5105 | Interim of \$2 for account 1909 | 10 1/2 % \$175 sales |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | \$25 | \$25 | \$150,000 \$20,000 | \$7,750 | Interim of \$1 for account 1909 | 8 1/2 % \$123 sales |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$20,000 | none | Final of Tla 11 and bonus of Tla 7 1/2 for 1909 | none |
| Matschuppij tot Mijne, Bosch- en Landbouwer plantatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000 | Ga. 100 | Ga. 100 | Tla 547,500 Tla 61,224 | Tla 316,682 | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09 | 6 1/2 % \$13 1/2 |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited | 25,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$10,000 | \$1,204 | None | 3 1/2 % \$10 buyers |
| Peak Tramways Company (new) | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | none | Dr. 18,640 | Final Tla 5 making Tla 8 for 1908 | 4 1/2 % Tla 145 buyers |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 75,000 | \$10 | \$20 | none | none | None | none |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited | 30,000 | Tla 20 | Tla 20 | Tla 14,810 Tla 7,000 | Tla 5,250 | None | none |
| South China Morning Post, Limited | 6,000 | \$25 | \$25 | none | Dr. \$56,602 | 40 cents for year ending 31.5.09 | 7 1/2 % \$23 buyers |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$25 | \$5 | none | \$93 | 60 cents for year ending 31.12.03 | \$10 |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | none | \$342 | 60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09 | 6 1/2 % \$123 buyers |
| United Asbestos-Oriental Agency, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$5 | \$46,000 | \$2,613 | Final of 30 cents for 1908 | 6 1/2 % \$7 |
| Walton (A.S.) & Co., Limited | 90,000 | \$10 | \$10 | \$300,000 \$5,000 | \$781 | Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 | none |
| William Powell, Limited | 15,000 | \$7 | \$7 | none | none | None | 5 1/2 % buyers |
| RUBBERS. | | | | | | | |
| Allagar Rubber Estates | 750,000 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | none | none | Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909 | 20/3 |
| Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid) | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | none | none | 45 % interim for 1909 | 88/6 buyers |
| Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited | 20,000 | 10 | 10 | \$7,400 | \$11,05 | 15 for 1909 | 82/6 |
| Danfield Rubber Estate, Limited | 12,500 | 10 | 10 | none | \$2,120 | None | 110/- ex div. |
| Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co. | 110,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 80/- |
| Golconda Malay Rubber Co. | 8,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | 7 1/2 % and interim for 1909 | 87/- sales |
| Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co. (fully paid) | 181,454 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | nominal |
| Do. do. (contributory) | 123,547 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 1/3 |
| Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Co. & Co. | 950,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 135/- |
| Do. do. B Shares | 105,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | 20 % for year ending 31.6.08 | 33/6 |
| Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited | 180,000 | 10 | 10 | none | 180 | Interim of 40 % = 9d. for account 1909 | 57/6 |
| Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary) | 900,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 36/6 |
| Do. do. (7 1/2 % pref) | 10,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 130/- |
| Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited | 6,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 53/6 sales |
| Do. do. (contributory) | 40,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 23/6 |
| Sagga Rubber Company, Limited | 20,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 46/- |
| Sandycroft Rubber Company | 50,000 | 10 | 10 | none | \$1,375 | Interim of 60 % for 1909 | 34/6 |
| Sekong Rubber Company, Limited | 80,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 70/- |
| Shelford Rubber Estate Limited | 65,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | 105/- sales |
| Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited | 2,500 | \$100 | \$100 | none | none | None | none |
| Sungei Choh Rubber Estate Company, Limited | 45,000 | 10 | 10 | none | none | None | none |
| Sungei Kapar Rubber Company | 110,000 | 10 | 10 | none | \$1,445 | 7 1/2 % interim for 1909 | none |

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

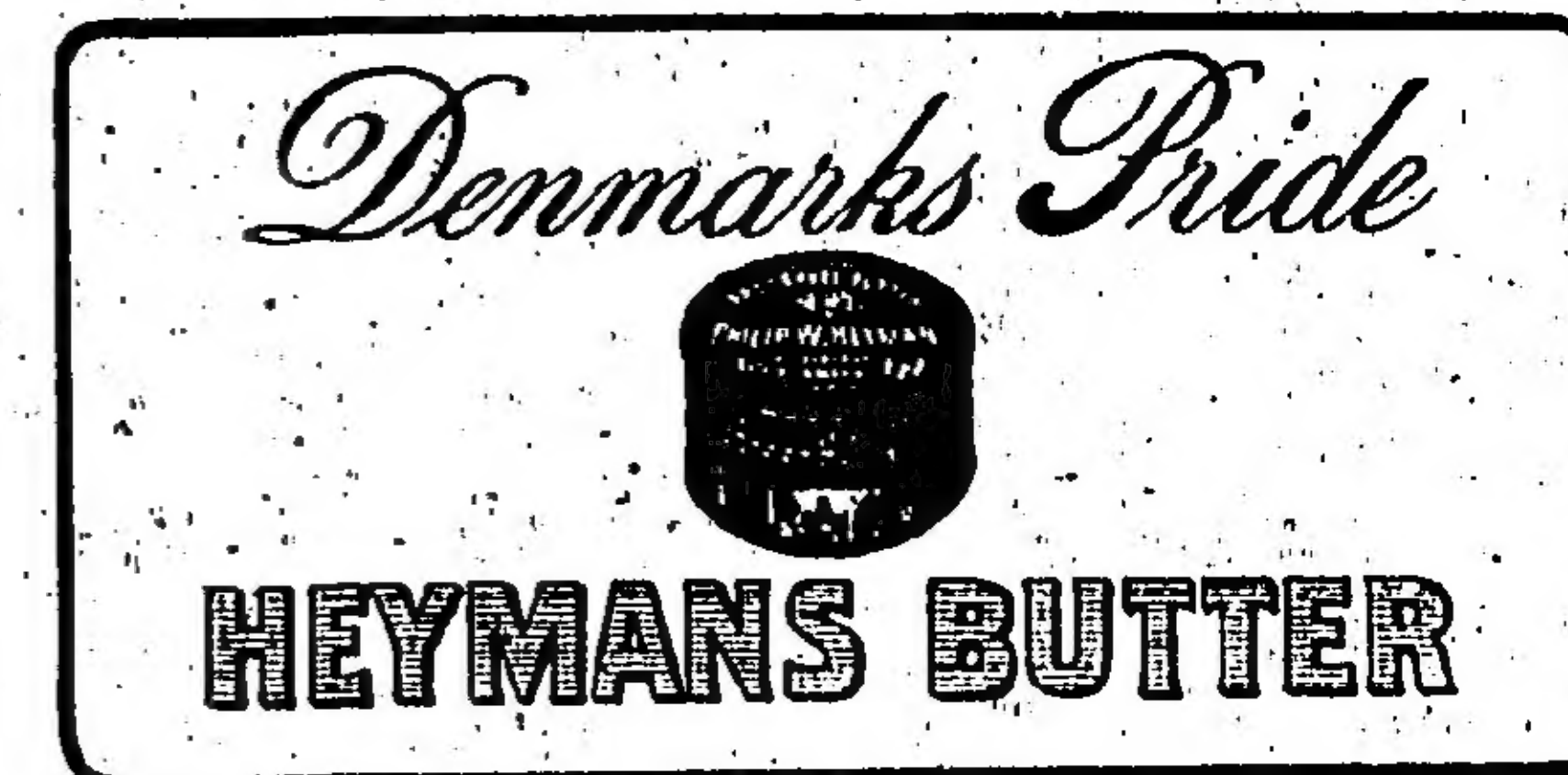
High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perleitos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

THE TRADE MARK OF DINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY, carrying on business at the City of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, have, on the 9th day of October, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:-



In the name of THE PARAFFINE PAINT CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the month of August, 1905, in respect of the following goods:-

PAINTS AND VARNISHES IN CLASS I.

Dated the 15th day of October, 1909

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

REGRET
You will NEVER if you
VISIT
MOHIDEEN & THAHA,
in
D'AGUILAR STREET,
the
NEW JEWELLERS
AND DEALERS
in
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES
of every description, and
other GEMS.

KWONG FUNG YUEN.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West.
TIMBER YARDS—Kowloon Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.
"Kowloon," 19th January, 1910. [117]

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.
19, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$13. PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 35 CENTS.

Chinese hands escape from the ship and get ashore in Australia, Canada or America, it is the master who suffers. If the authorities in Manila decide that a cargo of cattle has been ill-treated or neglected on the way south, the blame comes out of the captain's pocket. And so on *ad infinitum*. The latest law which has for its principal object the irritation of the shipping community emanates from Penang and it deals with the landing of banished persons. It is only another scheme whereby the unfortunate shipmaster may be roped in by the authorities. Our contemporary, the *Singapore Free Press*, has been looking into the law on this subject and a very curious law it is. According to the Act to prevent the landing and leaving of decrepit beggars in the Settlements as amended by Ordinance 9 of 1906, Section I of that act has the following marginal note:—"Masters of vessels landing decrepit persons not having means of subsistence liable to punishments." The preamble also refers to "discreet" persons but makes absolutely no mention of banished, and it is not till the second half of section I it is read that banished appear at all. The second half makes masters liable for allowing the landing of "any person who has been banished from any foreign country, or has been shipped from any foreign country by the authorities of the Government of such country with a view to his being repatriated, other than a person born in the Colony and the Federated Malay States,.....". This part of the clause is remarkable for several facts. In the first place no hint is given of this very important proviso in the marginal note, in the second place no hint is given about banished in the preamble, and in the third place it imports into the law something which is unreasonable, in that it makes a master liable regarding a person banished from any foreign country without the master having any opportunity of knowing whether such person has been so banished. We have only got to stop for a minute and wonder how the master of a ship is to discover among a crowd of coolies whether any single one of them has ever been banished from any part of the world, to discover the absurdity of such an obligation. It predicates omniscience on the part of master and agent and it certainly presumes a knowledge and apprehension of legal phraseology that would not be amiss in some of our budding lawyers. But it appears that while there are these defects in the Act itself, the new order complained of in Penang is still more objectionable. As our contemporary says: "This order is worded as follows 'Masters of vessel . . . for allowing any person who has been banished from any foreign country, or who has been ordered to remove himself therefrom. . . . In the Act itself it might possibly be argued that the shipmaster is given sufficient notice inasmuch as the words 'shipped from any foreign country by the authorities of the Government of such country' imply necessarily that the banished in question was put on board under Government supervision, and presumably in police custody, and the master might therefore presumably be held to be cognizant of his character, but in the Penang order nothing of the sort occurs. There is no suggestion that the persons have been put on board by Government, but merely the statement of fact that any 'banished person or person ordered to remove himself must not be landed.' It is conceivable, indeed cases arise we believe when a person is ordered to leave a country within a certain period of time, and the police duty merely consists in seeing that he does leave. Is the master to be expected to know when he sees such person coming on board and maintaining all secrecy possible that such a person has been ordered to leave the country?" Apparently so. Everybody will sympathise with the shipmasters who have to conform to all these laws and orders and rules. We certainly do not envy them the task of executing them.

pion Marathon lightfoot in China. That would sound good in suburban circles, and nobody need be any the wiser that the

more the things they must not do; rather they should make a list of the things that they may do. It is evident, however, that shipmasters trading to Penang should make themselves acquainted with the terms of this order so that they may be prepared for contingencies.

**CHEATING THE GREAT
LIVELLAR.**

So much has been heard of "the simple life" and the open-air treatment of disease, the advantages of living in windy gullies and indulging in mud baths, that it is refreshing to come across a scientist who runs to the opposite extreme and who would have us all live in hermetically sealed houses, breathe nothing but antiseptics and sterilised air, avoid the draughts of heaven as one would the blasts from the other place, and live on a dietetic scale which would consist mostly of tabloids and sour milk. For the moment we do not remember how long the followers of the gipsy idea guarantee that the true disciple will live, but a written promise is made to those who adopt the vacuum tube life that they will escape the earth until they are giddy young creatures of 200 years of age. Professor Matchnikoff, the famous discoverer of the sour-milk cure, is the author of this great scheme to evade the Dread Scythe-man, and the idea being sufficiently wild and revolutionary to attract the attention of all the madcaps in Christendom he has started out to embody his ideas in a house which is to be built in Paris for a lady who fears the approach of old age. The lady is Mme. Theresé Megard, and as she is only thirty years old she is looking forward to the full hope of seeing another 170 years over her head before she departs for the great Unknown. But what a life she

whole cargo of opium on the ship and the master or his officers fail to discover it, then the Customs people are liable to hold up the

scientist's principles to the very letter. It isn't even a dog's life in a kennel. To begin with, she has, under Professor Metchnikoff's directions, had a house designed, not one of those 25 rooms has an angle in it. Where the ceilings join the walls and the walls the floors again are sweeping curves. No angle offers lodgment of dust, for it is dust that is one of the bottom enemies of Professor Metchnikoff's ideal of the two-hundred-year span of life. Inside the house no dust gathering or dust scattering broom or carpet-sweeper will ever enter. Every room will be cleaned every day with a vacuum cleaner that gathers into itself the dust. The house will have double windows and double doors, with an intervening space of two inches between each to deaden the noise from the streets so-racking to tired nerves, but more particularly to insure the barring of entrance to germs. At all seasons the doors and windows will be fortified by screens of finest antiseptic netting. These check the passage of the germs. There will be no curtains, no carpets, and no furniture with angles to collect dust, or coverings, such as plush or velvet, that furnish lurking places for the microbe. The chairs will be curved. And so on; the recital becomes monotonous. The main idea so far as we can make it out is to reverse all our natural habits and arrange to get as close as possible to a mummified state of existence. The only difference between the mummy and the follower of Metchnikoff is this—the Egyptian finds it unnecessary to breathe. When the scientific animal decides to put his clothes on, he has to be fumigated and sterilised and drenched with antiseptics and what not. Then he hauls his clothes out of the oven where they have been baking and shakes off the germs which have committed suicide on entering this mansion of the doomed. As for Mme. Megard she will not have the company of beasts or birds because they are all germ carriers. There will be no tabby cat on the hearth-rug for two reasons—first, because cats are tabby and second, because there would be my heart's rug. As for the lady's apparel she will wear no furs except those that can be thoroughly sterilised each day. At her toilet her hair will be combed with a pneumatic comb, in each tooth of which is a tiny passage through which, by vacuum, a strong current of air passes. The brush which smooths her tresses will be modelled on the basis of a vacuum cleaner. Every drop of water, whether for toilet or drinking or cooking, will be first boiled, tested for perfect sterilisation, and then cooled by sterilised air. No perfumes will be allowed—only disinfectants and antiseptics. Now we hold that old Metchy is making a mistake there. She's bound to have perfumes if only to get a breathing rest from the eternal odour of Jeyes' and Condy's fluids. She might as well spend her life in an iodoforn factory as to wallow in disinfectants. Curiously enough, it is not proposed to forbid visitors calling on the lady who is determined to live for 200 years. But they will be expected to conform to the ways of this weird household. They will be met by a servant who will ask them to remove their shoes and don sandals—quite in the Japanese fashion. Instead of being brushed with a whisk of the old fashioned type, an apparatus which will suck in every particle of dust will be applied to their clothing. When the dwellers of the model house go driving they will carry screens before their noses and mouths that will keep away all dust and germs and be highly antiseptic. Well, so far, as we are concerned, Mme. Megard may enjoy herself to the top of her bent. A tramp would not envy her choice of life. The only exigency which she seems to have forgotten to provide for is the possible decay of the physical shell. If Metchnikoff would guarantee that his followers would be supplied with fresh home-grown teeth at stated periods, that bald heads would blossom like a nursery mop, that rheumatic legs would regain their spring and elasticity, that dyspeptic stomachs would be rejuvenated, that dotted heads would become fresh and vigorous, and above all, that one's best friends would still remain on earth so that we might not become antiquated fossils without a single interest in life, then there might be something to say for the science of longevity. As it is, a clear conscience, a good digestion and a roof for rainy nights, with sufficient tucker to keep the liver lively, is about all that most people need—and a good job too.

THE NEW SEAMAN'S INSTITUTE.

(25th January.) Another instance of the generous munificence of Mr. H. N. Mody, whose gifts to Hongkong have already made his name known throughout the Orient, was afforded at a meeting of those interested in the welfare of seamen visiting this port. In addition to the sum of \$35,000 which he has already provided for the erection of a Seaman's Institute, Mr. Mody has now given an additional sum of \$15,000 in order that the building may be opened free of debt. Such generosity towards an object so worthy as a local home and habitation for the wind-tossed men of the ocean brings its own reward, but it is all the more noteworthy when it is taken in conjunction with the gift of nearly \$300,000 which laid the foundations of the Hongkong University. The fact that a business man of the shrewd nature and inquiring spirit of Mr. Mody should show his interest in the cosmopolitan race of sailors who are here to-day and gone to-morrow to the extent of \$50,000 leads us to consider for a moment the objects of this Seaman's Institute and the aims of its founders. It is common knowledge that there would never have been a Seaman's Institute in Hongkong at all had it not been for the energy of the Rev. J. H. France, who was the true friend of the sailor that ever stepped in shoe-leather in Hongkong. He it was who brought the scheme to establish a fit and appropriate abiding place for the transient sailor-man in this Colony to the notice of Mr. Mody, who, we take it, knows little more about the conditions of life at sea than does the average man who spends his life in one of the greatest shipping ports in the world. Mr. Mody showed his interest in the most practical form and the building, now approaching completion of the first

East will stand a memorial to the devoted zeal of Mr. France and the bountiful beneficence of Mr. Mody. So much for the origin of the Seaman's Institute to be. With regard to the plans of those associated with the project we understand, on the authority of Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Quarters, that the Institute will contain three dormitories having some 50 beds in each, and about 200 single cubicles—giving accommodation for 200 sleepers altogether. Already there are in Hongkong two institutes which are specially dedicated to the use of sailors and sailors—one in Arsenal Street and another along the Praya East. The latter was formerly known as the Seaman's Institute, but latterly the incumbents have withdrawn that title and sought to attract the men belonging to the sister Services. In other words, a common A. B. coming ashore to look for a bed in a seaman's resting-place in Hongkong might hunt high and low for any institution in the Colony designed specially for his use and service, but we doubt if he would find any and we doubt if more than half a dozen residents could direct him to one. If the Fleet was in port and the sailors on general leave he would probably find that even if he located what was once known as a Seaman's Institute it was no place for him any more. And it should be remembered that seamen from the mercantile marine, engineers and firemen are not allowed under any conditions to be received at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Institute in Arsenal Street. So poor Jack, who is only a man before the mast or a greaser or a trimmer, with the noble sum of a dollar in his pocket is cast into the mud and metaphorically told to hide his face in the various dens and dives of the port. When the Seaman's Institute now in course of erection is opened we trust that this disgraceful condition of things will be righted. It is true that in the off-season, when the Fleet is away in the North and the beds at the Praya East Sailors' and Soldiers' Home are empty, the wandering merchant sailor may receive a perfunctory welcome because at such a time even his few cents are acceptable. And it is also true that one or two of the many civilians who are down on their luck and only too glad to get a bed for 25 cents may be accommodated during the dull summer days, but at other times it is for the sailor who has a pocketful of money and a life for the marine who has just been paid off. It is to be hoped then that the Seaman's Institute founded by Mr. France and financed by Mr. Mody will be an institute for seamen in fact and in deed, that their interests will be considered first and foremost, that they will have the superior claim to shelter there, and that there will be no attempt to convert the place into an establishment in rivalry with the Sailors' and Soldiers' Institute of Arsenal Street. But, it will be said, "How are you going to fill two hundred beds with men belonging to the mercantile service?" Well, we should suggest that a certain number of beds be set apart for the accommodation of unfortunate civilians, who, having fallen on evil days, are temporarily out of work and cannot afford to pay the extravagant hotel rates current in Hongkong, but who can manage to raise a modest 25 cents. At present there is nowhere in Hongkong where an impecunious stranger, who is not a seaman or a seaman's friend, connected with the shipping life of the Colony, can obtain a night's cheap lodgings by claiming the right to take advantage of such privileges as may be afforded under a deed of gift, such as that which Mr. Mody has presented to those who are responsible for the running of the Seaman's Institute. He may get a bed at one or other of the present institutes by fawning on the mercy and kow-towing to the authority of those who administer the "law" as it is understood at these places of "entertainment." At the highest estimate, the average combined number of beds occupied by seamen and civilians should not exceed thirty and the remainder would be at the disposal of the naval men on the rare occasions when the Arsenal Street Institute and the Naval Canton are fully engaged. The idea we have suggested may not commend itself to the people in charge of the Institute but it might be worth the consideration of Mr. Mody, who, after all, is the real arbiter in the matter. One other question which attracts attention is the conditions on which a seaman will be allowed to enter the institute which is being specially built for his comfort and convenience. Mr. Harris said: "The only ticket of admission to the home, the only passport he requires, is the speech, the manners, the profession of the seafaring man." What sort of speech is the seafaring man supposed to employ, and what book of etiquette is he required to study so that his presence may be tolerated in the home? As he is required to interlard his nautical slang with quotations from Hudibras and adapt himself to the principles laid down by Lord Chesterfield, or he is to be allowed the latitude and indulgence generally permitted to those who are unaccustomed to palaces of refinement or the delicacy of thought and speech characteristic of Hongkong's elite? Probably these rules and regulations will eventually be toned down to meet the requirements of a body of men whose lives are too often a perpetual round of hardship and misery, but it will also depend upon the Christian charity and forbearance of those appointed to take charge of this institution whether it will become a resort of those for whom it is primarily intended or simply a home for the hypocritical and sycophantic.

THE SIBERIAN MAIL "HOLD UP"

Somebody who pretended to be a judge of human nature once said that there were certain people so exciting, "contaminating" and "contagious" that they would do foul with the birds banded to them, when they reached the golden shore and proceed to draw up petitions demanding that the authorities should instantly take steps to have the water of the golden river properly filtered so that it might be freed from contamination by noxious germs. That may be a rash statement, but we are not prepared to dispute the underlying truth contained in it. For astart and contagious people will certainly put up with reverence and annoyance and delays simply because there is no apparent hope of changing the existing

condition, but once grant them an innovation which removes their troubles, and they immediately begin to pick holes in it. This fact is made abundantly plain by the complaints which the Shanghai merchants are making about the irregularity of the delivery of the Siberian mail. It is within the recollection of not a few old China hands that not so very long ago the English mail occupied weeks on the voyage to China, and it was comparatively speaking only the other day that the journey was reduced to about a month by the placing of faster and bigger mail steamers on the route. These came the privileges extended by the 3rd Berlin mail, which regularly lands the Shanghai letter-bags in Berlin in 18 days and on the last trip, westward did, in less than 16 days. Most of us have accepted the new service simply as a matter of course, hardly giving thought to the trying journey across Asia and Europe in the middle of winter. And now we have the Shanghai merchants complaining because the deliveries are a day or two late. At least we assume that the *Shanghai Times* is voicing the views of local firms when it appeals to those responsible for the delays that have occurred recently to mend their ways. Our contemporary begins, by saying, "The Trans-Siberian Railway has been keeping the foreign community of Shanghai in such admirable communication twice a week with Europe and America for the past year or eighteen months that the partial interruption to which the service has been subjected during the present winter is making itself felt there as a serious deprivation. More disappointment and inconvenience are not the worst of the consequences by which it is attended, but in many offices having frequent and voluminous correspondence with the cities of the West, something like a general dislocation of business has been occasioned by the failure of the Tuesday and Friday mails on which they had become accustomed to rely so confidently. At this stage it will be noticed that the Shanghai mail has been subjected during the winter months to no consideration of the benefits which they derive from the service; they are past that. They demand as a right what once regarded as a privilege, but to proceed: "From inquiries which we have made into the subject it appears that this failure is in no way to be attributed to the train service across Russia and Siberia, or to the incidence of winter storms or snow-drifts, as we were at first inclined to think might be the case, but that the explanation is to be sought in the partial breakdown of the Japanese steamship service between Shanghai and the Manchurian ports. This being the position, it seems that the delay of our mails after coming across two continents at express speed, should be 'held up' at the threshold of their Far Eastern terminus for a week or ten days at a time, by a cause which it should be easy to rectify, and that instead of reaching us in eighteen or nineteen days after leaving London they should now take a month or more in covering the journey." That is a decidedly serious charge made against the Japanese and it would be well that it should be investigated. For, for aught, it is absurd that the mail should take as much time to come from Dalny to Shanghai as it takes to go from London to Dalny. And if it can be shown that the Japanese steamship companies are to blame for the delay then representations should be made to the Imperial Government of Japan in order that this blocking of a fast mail service to the Orient should be removed. The Japanese Government might hold over the steamship companies, because it may reduce or refuse to grant the mail subsidies in consequence of unnecessary delays and inadequate transit arrangements. And we feel sure that the Minister responsible for the postal services of Japan would not take as much time to come from Dalny to Shanghai as it takes to go from London to Dalny. 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Kulangu, but we venture to hope that such ignorance is displayed by nobody in Hongkong. For the Kulangu municipality comprises a coterie of citizens who take themselves very seriously indeed, and whose labours are recorded in a bound volume which might be mistaken for a Yellow Book. When it is stated that the Council sits in a building worth \$10,000—excluding the roof—and that the furniture alone is worth \$380 it will be understood that some exceptionally difficult problems with respect to ways and means have to be discussed at the regular meetings of those elected to serve their fellow-citizens. It is therefore with no little curiosity that we turn to the annual Report and Budget of the Kulangu Municipal Council for the year ending 31st December, 1910, and peruse its pages in order to learn how they conduct affairs in that port which is rapidly growing in importance and threatens to overwhelm Hongkong one of these fine days. It is with real satisfaction that we find on the authority of the Council that the roads and drains, both main and surface, have been kept in repair. That is a great deal more than can be claimed for Hongkong, because if there is one thing more than another which residents in this Colony have reason to complain about it is the condition of the principal thoroughfares. If the Public Works Department would only take a leaf out of the book of the Kulangu municipal Council then we might expect to see a vast improvement in the city of Victoria and possibly even in Kowloon, where rumour alleges there are no drains at all. By some unfortunate coincidence of nature "the sea-wall near the cutting beyond Drum Wave Rock, owing to sea erosion, gave way in March necessitating the rebuilding of the wall, and advantage was taken of this rebuilding not only to construct a new sea-wall, but also the road from the cutting to as far as the top of the hill at the entrance to the German Consul's residence." That should satisfy the Council, and as trees have been planted on both sides of the road it is expected that there will be a considerable amount of traffic there—in fact there seems to be an incipient idea of calling it "Lovers' Lane." One paragraph which should interest the Public Works Department—and there are many things being done at Kulangu which are only the tip of the iceberg—is the one which refers to the material used for the construction. In Hongkong we have seen wooden blocks laid down, but nobody knows to this day what verdict regarding their longevity has been reached. There has been an experiment with asphalt and it may be that some day we shall revert to the cobblestones of the ancient hamlets at home. But so far as we are aware nobody has suggested the use of bricks as a paving material. In Kulangu, however, experience has been made to substitute for macadam broken stone brick laid roads, and portions of the Ho-kee Road, and also of the road leading from Ling-tow Jetty, was repaired in this manner. These experiments have proved so successful that it is proposed, during the coming year, to as far as possible do away with the use of macadam, and on most of the roads found suitable to use bricks for repairs. What we like about brick-laid roads is the fine aspect they give to a country scene, especially when the bricks are cut in a regular pattern. They are not only a windproof and aesthetic mantle over the landscape, and incidentally adorn the interior of private houses with that beautiful tint which one looks for in the gloaming. There is much to be said in favour of brick-dust as against the slippery slime with which our roads are coated after a rainy day. The Council has also had under consideration the question of waterworks, which as they very wisely decline are essential to a proper drainage scheme. If it were not for the fact that the sewer howl could provide a thoroughly up to date drainage system for the houses at the Peak? Another point should not be overlooked and that is the provision of pumps to all public wells. We do not pretend to know what the Hongkong P.W.D. is doing in this direction, but we entirely agree with the Kulangu people that pumps are a vital necessity to the development of a municipality such as Kulangu possesses. Referring to the drainage of the Report states that "samples of milk were taken during the year and forwarded to Hongkong for analysis, the result in all cases being satisfactory." Now we presume that Kulangu ratepayers were called upon to pay a fee of some sort to the Hongkong Government for the privilege of having their milk analysed. In order to save the municipality further expense we are prepared to guarantee that all the milk collected in the past, present and future future past, present and future, shall be analysed at the Government's expense, and that the results shall be made public. In any case, the manager of one of the chief opium establishments in Canton was summarily arrested and fined imprisonment because he had failed to comply with the order that he should take out a license to sell the foreign product which was imported from Hongkong and the establishment was sealed up by the authorities. In sympathy with the unfortunate dealer, the other merchants closed their premises and for a time the opium market was a dead end. The Vice-consul immediately made himself felt in Hongkong and on the representations of the British merchants Mr. Fox sent a despatch to the Viceroy—H. E. Chang—on the subject and a reply was received from his successor—H. E. Yuan. It is this reply which is the gem of the collection. The history of how the manager of a certain opium shop had been imprisoned was explained in great detail, and holding up their hands in horror, the officials of the Prohibition Bureau pretended that their whole object in punishing the individual who refused to take out a license was to stifle the attempt which was being made to monopolize the trade. In fact the sentence imposed on the man who had defied the police regulations was really "a measure of exceptional clemency." The Viceroy also held that "The measures that had been taken were those laid down by the regulations for the punishment of recalcitrant raw opium shops and were in no way the concern of the Prohibition Bureau." The Vice-consul further said: "No dislocation was being caused to the trade of either Chinese or foreign opium merchants." How true that last statement was may be judged from this remark in a communication from Mr. Fox to the Viceroy:—"If Your Excellency will direct the Commissioner of Customs to furnish Your Excellency with a report of the amount of foreign opium imported into Canton during the present month, you will find that it is, practically speaking, nil." Now the Viceroy's reply is that there has been no dislocation of trade! But the Chinese officials ignore facts unless it suits their convenience to use them. To explain the second part of the Viceroy's letter to the Acting Consul General, it has to be stated that in June last His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard drew up a memorandum, which was submitted to the Viceroy at the time, in the course of which the Governor wrote: "The object to be aimed at then is to put up the price of Native Opium (which forms 7/3 or 10/1 of the whole), and this will have the effect of stopping smuggling to Hongkong. Though it is not a matter which affects the Government, it is clear that it would also have the effect of curtailing the use of opium and of providing a revenue. It is not for me to suggest by means of what taxes or restrictions of cultivation, etc., the object in view can be achieved." The Viceroy's reply to the Governor's letter was that the price of opium in Hongkong and the Straits was many times higher than in the South of China. If it was desired to stop this traffic and thereby fulfil the promise contained in China's undertaking with Hongkong, the

only possible method was to raise the price of opium in China and bring it to a level with the price obtaining in Hongkong. There would then be no profit attaching to the smuggling into Hongkong. If, therefore, measures could be taken to secure this increased price, the prevention of the smuggling traffic would meet with success, and the assistance would be rendered both to their efforts to stop consumption and to the revenue of China. This, the Viceroy observed, was a really intelligent and far-seeing exposition of principle, from which it was obvious that an increase in the price of prepared opium did not involve a branch of trade, and would have the effect of stopping the smuggling of opium into Hongkong. The present deliberations on their opium policy were being conducted on the lines of the Governor of Hongkong's expression of opinion, and would not cause dislocation either to Chinese or foreign opium traffic. The Bureau and the Viceroy wisely ignored the fact that what Sir Frederick Lugard's memorandum referred to was the price of native opium and not the foreign product. Never once in the whole course of the correspondence did the officials admit even the possibility of differentiating against the British article for the benefit of the native product. Their aim and object from beginning to end has been to get hold of the trade to create a Government monopoly and if necessary, to exclude the imported article from the market altogether. Sir John Jordan was again asked to intervene in protection of British rights, but whether the Chinese Government moved in the matter at all, we do not know. As all events the Viceroy very consistently discovered that he was seriously indisposed and bent himself to his bed. Since then the question has remained in abeyance. On the 18th November last, the Chamber of Commerce writing to Sir John Jordan thanking His Excellency for his efforts on behalf of the British merchants in Hongkong said: "My Committee regret to note that notwithstanding the efforts of Your Excellency and of Mr. Acting Consul-General Fox and Mr. Consul-General Jamieson, the situation has not changed and can only be viewed with alarm by British merchants." And there the matter stands. It is a curious commentary on the diplomatic subtleties adopted by Chinese officials to suit their own ends. By the mere force of inaction they have thwarted every step taken by the British representatives. But the question is not yet settled and at any moment it may enter an acute stage.

CANTON'S OPIUM MONOPOLY SCHEME.

(28th January.)

Nothing could be more characteristic of the wily ways of Chinese officialdom than the extreme dexterity which the Provincial Government of Kwangtung have displayed in evading the terms of the undertaking given with regard to the sale of foreign opium in Canton and in repudiating the suggestion that any attempt was being made to create a Government monopoly in the drug. The question of differentiating against Hongkong dealers in opium has been set forth in these columns from time to time, and the correspondence which has taken place between the British importers in Hongkong, the Consul-General at Canton, the Colonial Secretary and the British Minister at Peking throws a brilliant light on the methods adopted by Chinese officials when they have an ulterior object to serve. The correspondence is published as an appendix to the annual report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and merely as a specimen of what British merchants have to submit to and the difficulty of moving the Chinese mandarin one single inch from the position they have adopted, it is worth preserving. As for the one and only letter which Viceroy Yuan has sent in reply to the repeated representations of Mr. H. E. Fox, who was for a time the Acting Consul-General at Canton, and Mr. J. W. Jamieson who later assumed control of the Consulate, it is a perfect human document, exhibiting all the subtleties and mental twinges and twinges of the Oriental sophist who erects arguments of straw merely that he may have the satisfaction of bowling them over. The correspondence began in September last when the Chamber Committee telegraphed to Sir John Jordan, H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking, that British opium firms in Hongkong protested against the imposition of regulations against the free sale of foreign opium in Canton. That was on the 23rd September and on the 24th of the principal of the Chamber of Commerce presented a memorial to the Chamber of Commerce calling attention to the grievances under which they suffered, owing to the attitude adopted by the Provincial Government. It is needless to enter into details at length, but it will be remembered that shortly before the arrival of Viceroy Yuan at Canton the police authorities discovered a regulation which they declared compelled opium dealers to take out a license for the sale of the drug. While it was perfectly true that such a regulation did exist it did not refer to the foreign product, nor had it been invoked prior to the coming of the new Viceroy. As it was understood, however, that H. E. Yuan was a staunch opponent of opium in any shape or form the police officials at Canton hoped to worm themselves into the good graces of their superior by a great display of anti-opium activity. They refused to be persuaded that their action was against the spirit of the regulations and contrary to the policy of the British Government in the Kingdom and China. In any case, the manager of one of the chief opium establishments in Canton was summarily arrested and fined imprisonment because he had failed to comply with the order that he should take out a license to sell the foreign product which was imported from Hongkong and the establishment was sealed up by the authorities. In sympathy with the unfortunate dealer, the other merchants closed their premises and for a time the opium market was a dead end. The Vice-consul immediately made himself felt in Hongkong and on the representations of the British merchants Mr. Fox sent a despatch to the Viceroy—H. E. 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A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

It is a common complaint that with the educational facilities at the service of the young generation the slump in languages continues as pronounced as ever. Pupils at secondary schools continue to cram themselves with indigestible quantities of Latin and Greek when they might more profitably devote a part of their time to the acquisition of a useful modern language. Of course it is absolutely essential that a student should have a certain acquaintance with the dead languages in order that he may have a working knowledge of what pedants call philological values, but how many workaday men, who have spent grueling years in stuffing Latin quantities and Greek roots into their brains find that they have thereby gained something which may be turned to practical account in commercial life? The value of what may be described as an elementary knowledge of Latin, for example, is best seen in the help it renders the student of French and Spanish, but the unfortunate thing is that the teacher of the old languages is usually so wedded to his favorites that he considers the time wasted which is given to living tongues. Most people have a smattering of French, it is true, but like a man's love it is a thing apart from their business life. An Englishman's pronunciation of French is the classic joke of Europe, and none is more conscious of the fact than himself. The wonder is that he does not blunder on in defiance of criticism and in the face of barely-concealed ridicule. Possibly it is his psychodramatic side which protects him from the shafts of sarcasm, or more probably still his very ignorance is his salvation. It is becoming more and more evident, however, that the business man of to-morrow will of necessity have to equip himself with at least one language other than his native tongue. And it would be well if that fact could be drummed into the youth of Hongkong. The time is not far distant when we shall see an enormous influx of foreigners by way of the Panama Canal, new trade connections with the Orient will be formed and South America will be brought into closer touch with the Eastern world. The man who can read, write and speak Spanish will then be an important personage in a commercial house at this end of the line and his chances of advancement will be proportionately increased. When a purely legal journal like the *Recorder*, of San Francisco, which has only about a couple of hundred readers at it is understood by the ordinary reader of newspapers—the rest being devoted to notices of sales, court intelligence, etc.—devotes a column to the question of foreign languages and the importance of acquiring them for business purposes it is evident that the subject is of no mean interest to the people of the Pacific coast. And if it is of interest and importance to them it is equally so to the coming commercial men of Hongkong. "It is a country such as this," says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "where we shall see an enormous influx of foreigners by way of the Panama Canal, new trade connections with the Orient will be formed and South America will be brought into closer touch with the Eastern world. 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was easily convertible to the required horsepower.

MAKING THE CASES

The making of the cases in which the cement is mostly exported is quite an industry in itself. From the copage no less than 1,700 finished barrels are turned out every day. The process is very simple. The logs from which the barrels are made are specially imported from China. After passing through a frame-saw in the saw mill the planks are cut into stave lengths and given the proper shape. Then they are passed on to the drying compartments. Upon making their reappearance in the copage the staves go through a series of manipulations—both manual and mechanical—and with amazing rapidity they are transformed into barrels, hooped, lidded and ready to receive their burden of cement.

The works are under the experienced management of Mr. V. Udall, Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co. are the general managers for the Company.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS.

Today the important German community in Hongkong, that whom there is none more loyal, celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Kaiser Wilhelm II. Ashore and aloft there is abundant evidence that the German Emperor's birthday is right loyally celebrated by His Majesty's subjects in this Colony. All the warships in port—British, German and foreign—were dressed in honour of the occasion, and at noon a royal salute boomed forth as a jubilant reminder of the auspicious occasion.

In the forenoon a special service was held on board the German cruiser "Arcona" in port. Frigate-Captain Schneider being "At Arms" on board to his command and foreign friends. Needless to say, a large number of our Anglo-Saxon friends attended the reception, hospitably being lavishly disposed by the Commander of S.M.S. "Arcona" and his officers, who made admirable hosts.

At College Gardens, Dr. E. A. Vorelsch, Consul for Germany in Hongkong, received the congratulations of his colleagues of the Consular Body as well as his national and British and foreign friends. Among the callers were: Capt. P. H. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, Commodore H. Lyon, R.N. Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding the Forces, Mr. Konrad von Weiser, Consul for Austria-Hungary, Messrs. G. Liebert, Consul for France, Mr. Swart, Vice-Consul for Sweden, Chev. J. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy, Senhor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal and Brazil, Mr. T. Fumano, Consul for Japan, Dr. W. A. Rubles, U. S. Consul-General, Mr. P. H. Tiedemann, Consul for Russia, Mr. de Reus, Consul-General for the Netherlands, Mr. J. Eitzen, Norwegian Consul, Rev. J. Genab, superintendent of the Rhenish Mission in Hongkong, Capt. Hermeling, superintendent of the North German Lloyd's, Mr. C. G. Gok, of the Hamburg-America Linie, and several others.

The celebrations will conclude with a dinner at the Club German this evening.

CELEBRATIONS IN CANTON.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Shamoo, 27th January. The German community are, this year, celebrating, in a loyal and enthusiastic manner, the anniversary of the birth of Kaiser Wilhelm II. On the eve, 26th inst., a ball, was given at the German Consulate; the room was well filled with guests, nearly all the foreign ladies of the settlement were present and dancing was kept up with great spirit until 2.30 this morning. Functionally at midnight the health of the Emperor was drunk amidst a thundering roar of crackers, firing of rockets, and at 3 a.m. to day a reception was held at the Consulate and at 2 p.m. there were outdoor sports. In the evening members of the German and Swiss community assembled at the Canton Club Theatre when a special issue of the *Schamooer Bierzeltung*, got up for the occasion, was read and freely distributed among those present. The dedicatory verse in German is textually reproduced for the benefit of your large circle of German readers and subscribers:

DEM KAISER.

Es gibt eine alte Weisheit
die jedem von uns bekannt,
Von alten biedernden Deutschen,
vor Zeiten im heimischen Land;
Die wohnen am Ufer des Rheines
und pflegen eine der Ruh,
Und lagen auf Ebnen
und tranken gar wacker dazu;
Und fanden sie sich zum Feste,
so tranken sie immer noch eins
Vom schäumenden Gerstensaft,
deshalb am Ufer des Rheines,
Sie nannten einander Brüder
und lobten ihren Trank,
Und sangen im Chor ihre Lieder
und lachten dem Barde sang,
Und galt es den Fürsten zu ehren,
den Herrscher im Vaterland,
Den Führer im Kampfe zu wehren
den Feind, wo immer er stand,
So war es ein Tag der Freude,
des Jubels weit und breit,
Ein Ehrentag des Deutschen
der alter Germanen Zeit!
Und ist es einst so gewesen,
so soll es heute so sein!
Was alte deutsche Sitten,
das ruft uns niemals ein!
Drom Brüder, füllt die Gläser,
aufschäumend bis zum Rand:
Es lebe der Führer im Kampfe,
der Herrscher im Vaterland!
Der 27. Jänner, er sei noch so Jahr,
Und einig wir Deutschen Alle
Ihm bringen die Ehre dar!

AFTER the steamer *Atlanta* has discharged her cargo of 500 tons of Batao coal which she is now unloading at this port, she goes under the charter of the Insular Lumber Company, and afterwards she will be chartered by the Insular government. The Batao Coal Mining Company chartered the steamer *Rigel* to take one cargo of 2,000 tons of Batao coal to Manila this month, part of which cargo was for the Insular government, but the *Rigel* was available for only one trip, and the Batao coal people found it necessary to charter a foreign steamer to take a cargo of 2,000 tons to Hongkong next month. The name and nationality of this foreign steamer is not yet known in Cuba, but the vessel is scheduled to leave Batao on February 10. This cargo to Hongkong is an experiment and designed for the purpose of convincing people of the China coast of the superiority of Batao coal. The cargo will be consigned to a Chinese merchant in Hongkong.—*Cebu Chronicle*.

Basel Mission Libel Action.

HONGKONG PAPER WINS ON A POINT OF LAW.

VERDICT OF SPECIAL JURY QUASHED.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning, a Full Court, consisting of Mr. W. R. Ross, Mr. J. C. Davies, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisse, Judge, delivered a combined judgment in the case in which the *Presbyterian* in Hongkong of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society brought an action for libel against the Hongkong "Sheng Po" Company Limited, 13, Connaught Road Central, and Hung Wai, editor, printer and publisher of the *Sheng Po*. The action arose out of the publication of an article in the *Sheng Po* on the 24th December, 1908, which alleged that the plaintiffs caused an illegal operation to be performed upon a pregnant woman, for which plaintiffs claimed damages in the sum of \$5,000. It will be remembered that, in the course of the original hearing of the case, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who appeared for the defendants, raised the point as to whether the President in Hongkong of the Basel Missionary Society had the right of action, and at the time the Chief Justice reserved the point for the consideration of the Full Court.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. B. Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiffs and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, was for the defendants.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment stated that the verdict of the jury was quashed. The plaintiffs claimed damages in the sum of \$5,000. The Full Court on the point of law raised by the defence. His Lordship held that the plaintiff had no right of action and he therefore entered judgment for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Slade submitted that in view of the gross nature of the libel, no costs should be allowed to the defendants. No costs could be allowed in face of the verdict of the jury that a gross libel had been committed.

The Chief Justice at this point conferred with the Puisse Judge and held that the question of costs did not interfere with the matter.

The Puisse Judge concurred.

Mr. Slade asked for a long stay of execution in order to enable the plaintiffs to communicate with the Home Mission with a view to finally appealing to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice said it was an important matter and granted a stay of execution for a fortnight.

THE MOOSA CASE.

TRIAL OPENED AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisse Judge, and a special jury, Moosa Ebrahim, late of Moosa e Vieira and Company, was indicted on divers charges under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Attorney-General, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. E. D. Potter, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The jury were as follows:—Mr. J. Barton (foreman), F. Maitland, A. Denison, A. Forbes, A. O'D. Gourd, D. Hunkell and D. Clark. Mr. Potter asked for leave to make certain verbal amendments in the charges.

The prosecution having no objection, leave to amend was granted.

Mr. Potter said that before prisoner's plea was taken, he made a formal objection with regard to the indictment. The objection was entered under certain sections of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The counts were bad inasmuch as a Receiving Order had not been made against the prisoner. The wording of the section was "Any person against whom a Receiving Order is made." His argument would be what was the meaning of the word "person." He would submit that it could only mean two things:—an individual or a body corporate. He did not know whether it could include an incorporated body, such as a firm. The argument in that point would take considerable time and it was his Lordship's power to reserve it also though he was quite prepared to argue the point there and then. He raised the point in order that there could be no doubt that it had been raised.

His Lordship said he would reserve the point.

Mr. Potter—Is your Lordship going to reserve the point for a Full Court? It does not matter to me, but I would like to know. I would prefer your Lordship to reserve it yourself.

His Lordship said that he would reserve the point himself and he had any doubt he would reserve it for the consideration of a Full Court.

The prosecution contended that if the objection succeeded, those particular counts would fail.

Mr. Potter—The agreement is that in case of an adverse ruling, the counts will stand as they are. I am assuming the possibility of an adverse verdict. I can't see how the objection can fail.

Mr. Slade, in outlining the facts of the case, said that the defendant Moosa Ebrahim formerly carried on business in partnership with his father Ebrahim Elias under the firm name of Moosa e Vieira and Company. They were merchants and commission agents doing a general mercantile work. Moosa was manager of the business in Hongkong and Elias was in Bombay and carried on business as Elias and Company. The two men transacted business between themselves. The business continued until the firm failed at the end of 1907. He would not deal with the evidence connected with the failure but would merely narrate facts which he would prove had occurred prior to the failure. It appeared that the father was formerly possessed of a retail drapery business which he sold to one Riches. The business was carried on at No. 4, Aguilar Street just at the back of old Watson's premises, in fact it formed part of old Watson's premises. In 1906, Moosa, together with one Allana, purchased Bachoo's business from him. Moosa e Vieira and Company carried on business in the front part of the building in that portion of the block known as 38 and 40, Queen's Road, and lived together in the same building. After the purchase, which was a purchase not for cash but \$400 to be paid in monthly instalments, the name of Bachoo was not considered suitable and was changed to S. S. Moosa e Vieira and Company, and an account was opened with the National Bank of China. After some time, it was considered that too many Mohammeds were trading under that name in Hongkong and the firm name was changed to S. S. Allana and Company. In the beginning of 1907, the account with the National Bank in favour of Moosa and Company was transferred to Allana and Company and on the 7th January, 1907, Moosa and Allana entered into a formal partnership agreement in Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' office with respect to the business. With regard to the agreement, he would call Allana who would say that he signed the agreement and that the defendant also signed it. He would prove that the original of the agreement

was sent to Moosa and notice to produce the agreement was given to Moosa. He did not know whether the defendant was going to produce the agreement but up to date he had not produced either copy. He would prove that a copy was obtained by Allana from his solicitor and he would also prove that that copy was a true copy of the agreement entered into. By that agreement, Moosa and Allana were constituted partners in the firm of Allana and Company. After that there was nothing material to relate until the end of 1907 when Allana's firm began to get into difficulties. Moosa on the 7th November, took Allana round to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' office and the two gave instructions to Mr. Dixon to prepare a transfer of Moosa's share in Allana and Company to Moosa's infant son, obviously to avoid Moosa's share in the business from being seized by his creditors. That transfer was never carried out, at least it was never executed. Another document was then drawn up. Unfortunately, he was unable to tell the jury the contents of that document. On the 7th November, Moosa handed over the sum of \$8,000 to Allana and asked him to keep the money to defend him in case any charges were brought against him and employ it generally for his (Moosa's) benefit. Allana kept the money for a few days. On the 21st November, he paid \$5,000 out of the \$8,000 to the Deutsche Bank and on the following day gave the rest to the Yokohama Specie Bank. He opened a personal account in each of the two banks for the respective amounts. The books would be produced and the jury would find in them ample corroboration of his statements. Just to trace the \$8,000 to have it done with, he would prove that later on, on the 24th January, Mr. Kemp, who was then Official Receiver, got some information and taxed Moosa, with not handing over money which he should have handed over and Moosa directed Allana to pay \$3,000 in the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Deutsche Bank. On the same day Allana would state that Moosa handed over the sum of \$1,000 to his uncle, Rahimulla Elias, now of Macao. Some time later, Moosa sent a quantity of goods to Mr. Lammett for sale but laid such a high price on them that they were never sold. This was done sometime in November, 1907. On the 11th Nov., 1907, Moosa e Vieira and Company suspended payment and gave notice to the National Bank that they were unable to meet their obligations. Shortly after that a meeting was held by the National Bank, at which it was decided to appoint a private liquidator when Mr. Moosa was appointed liquidator. Moosa offered to hand over all his property to Mr. Moosa, but failed owing to an objection by certain Chinese. On the 7th January, 1909, Moosa presented his petition in bankruptcy and a Receiving Order against the property of Moosa and his father was made out. Mr. Kemp received information some time after this and went round to the premises of Moosa and Company and demanded that the money which Moosa had handed over to him. Then for the first time, he was told that Moosa had some money to hand. Moosa and Allana had a conversation, during which Moosa asked Allana to pay \$6,000 out of his money. Someone had given the information and Moosa found that the game was up. The bankruptcy was proceeded with and negotiations were opened for a composition and a deed of arrangement. Mr. Moosa being appointed trustee under the deed of arrangement. Some relatives of Moosa offered to pay \$16,000 to help him out of the difficulty. The estate was never wound up. This was the gist of the charges against Moosa. He was charged with these people, neither to Mr. Moosa, nor to Mr. Kemp, a statement of affairs which he filed under the Bankruptcy Ordinance and swore that what he showed them was a full statement of his affairs—no none of these people did he reveal the fact of his holding over \$8,000 nor the payment to him of \$15,000 nor the goods at Lammett's. They would be interested to know how the information which Moosa offered to have given but which he never gave out, in 1908, Allana got into difficulties. He took it up, made a few ways. An arrangement was made between Moosa and Allana on the one side and Marican on the other whereby the business was sold to Marican for \$12,000, to be paid in monthly instalments. Allana filed his petition in bankruptcy the next day. The creditors were not satisfied and Marican paid \$10,000. In August, 1909, there was a violent quarrel and Moosa, Allana and Marican fell out. Evidently it was a very serious quarrel and obviously out of a desire for revenge, Allana came forward with the information. He did not put forward Allana as an accomplice but witness and asked the jury to scrutinize his evidence with care. They need not place much reliance on the truth of his evidence unless it was corroborated by outside and independent evidence. Although he would doubtless contradict himself in the box, it did not follow that his evidence was not true. That was the outline of the case and it would help them to follow the case with ease. Counsel then proceeded to elaborate his points. Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FRATAS ISLAND.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th January. After the payment of a sum of yen 130,000 to the Japanese for the recovery of the Fratas Island, the local authorities have been anxious to develop the place, but owing to lack of funds, the authorities have now issued a notification to invite merchants to co-operate in the scheme.

SALT COMMISSIONER.

The Salt Commissioner, Tieg Nai Yeung, has applied for one month's leave of absence, and the ex-acting Provincial Education Commissioner, Chang Sik Fun, will probably be appointed to act as Salt Commissioner in the interim.

JUNK FOUNDERS.

On the 13th inst. a junk fully laden with ground nut oil and sundry merchandise, on her trip to Shingling from Wuchow, foundered, when passing Tak Hing, as the result of the excessive weight of her load. The cargo on board to the value of about \$5,000 was lost.

ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

It is learnt from the opium merchants in Canton that the importation of opium for the current year has shown only a slight decrease as compared with the quantity imported by them during the past few years. Evidently from the present outlook of affairs, the opium smoking prohibition regulations appear to have been enforced with considerable success, as it can be seen from the fact that since the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations, in the district of Namhoi alone, two hundred and sixty-five opium diavans, which failed to obey the regulations, have been ordered to be closed and sealed up by the officials. These illegal establishments have all been confiscated to the Government.

21st January.

Among the passengers arriving in Canton on the 19th inst. by the steamer *Kishen* were Mr. M. G. Brown, Sir John French, who was

accompanied by Mr. Henderson and General R. G. Broadwood. On the same day these visitors returned to Hongkong by the same vessel.

OLD CITY WALL.

In accordance with instructions from the Viceroy, survey work was commenced yesterday for the removal of the old city wall. It is ascertained that the wall is 10,800 feet in length, 23 feet in height and 15 feet in width. When the wall is removed, a carriage road will be built on the land.

ANTI-GAMBLING MOVEMENT.

By order of the Viceroy, the Choi Pot lotteries will be discontinued in Canton, by the end of this year as an initial step towards the proposed abolition of the different gambling games.

SALT MONOPOLY.

H. E. Yuan Shu Huan will depose his chief secretary, Shun Tung, to proceed to Peking shortly for the purpose of consulting with the Ministry of Finance matters in connection with the concession of Kwangtung Salt Monopoly to merchants.

22nd January.

LECTURE ON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. This evening Mr. Clyde, architect, will deliver a public lecture on building construction before a gathering of Chinese. The speaker's discourse is sure to be greatly appreciated.

INDUSTRIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

In accordance with instructions from the Viceroy the Kwangchow Prefect, Yin Kah Chi, has forwarded a despatch to the Committee of the Nine Charitable Institutions in Canton asking to co-operate in the scheme for opening factories in order to give employment to the poorer classes of the people.

AN OFFICIAL'S WIFE.

Mrs. Chan, wife of the present Canton Provincial Treasurer, Chan Kwai Lin, is coming to Canton to join her husband. She is expected to arrive at Hongkong to-morrow; the government gunboat *Po-Pi* has been despatched to Hongkong to await her arrival and convey her to Canton.

24th January.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY. The work on the construction of the section from Pa Kung Hsu to Shek Pai Hang of the Canton-Hankow Railway has now been completed, and it will be opened for traffic on the 21st day of this month (31st inst.).

RAILWAY DIFFERENCES.

Mr. Lung Kin Cheung, deputed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking to inquire into matters in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, in collaboration with his assistant, has been visiting the railway office every day from 1 to 5 p.m. to check the account books of the Company. Mr. Lung is a Cantonese, and is therefore in a better position than other officials to probe the matter thoroughly. He is expected to be able to settle the differences between the shareholders and to prevent the raising of unnecessary troubles.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The Viceroy has, on several occasions, received instructions from the Anti-Opium Commission at Peking to direct his attention to the prohibition of opium smoking and to the prohibition of poppy cultivation in the provinces under his jurisdiction. It is now reported that poppy growing is still continued in the district of Chanchow and in neighbouring places, and the Viceroy has sent a special Wei-yuen, Wong Hui Yuen, to the districts to put a stop to the prohibited cultivation.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

At a meeting held on the 23rd inst. at the Canton Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights, it was resolved to start a newspaper in which the history of Macao and matters having reference to the Macao delimitation question and allied subjects will be published for the information of the general public. This proposed step is taken with a view to remind the people of the dispute between the Chinese and the Portuguese on the Macao delimitation case and to impress upon them the desirability of their maintaining a firm attitude in their protest against the Portuguese.

25th January.

MILITARY COLLEGE. The Canton Military Department has issued a notification inviting application from one hundred candidates for admission into the preliminary military college for military training.

AN INDUSTRIAL FACTORY.

An industrial factory is about to be established at Sai Pak Lau street, inside the city, in order to give employment to the Bannermen in Canton.

LADY CHAN'S ARRIVAL.

Lady Chan, wife of the present Canton Provincial Treasurer, Chan Kwai Lin, arrived here on the 24th inst. by the gunboat *Po-Pi* from Hongkong.

26th January.

PROPOSED LUNATIC ASYLUM. A petition has been forwarded to the Pan Yu Magistrate by certain charitable people, suggesting that a lunatic asylum be established in Canton and requesting him to set apart a suitable site for the building. In reply, the magistrate stated that he is greatly in favour of the proposal and consented to allot government land for the purpose.

FATAL COLLISION.

On the evening of the 13th inst., owing to the foggy weather, a junk coming up river from Hongkong collided with a fishing boat at Bik Kong with the result that the latter vessel was sunk. There were nine persons on board the fishing boat at the time and they were all thrown into the water. One man was drowned and five others injured by the collision. The injured persons were brought on to Canton, and are at present under treatment by the doctors of the Canton Red Cross Society.

SCHOOL VACATION.

All the colleges and schools in Canton, both Government and private, have been closed during the course of this week, for the China New Year vacation.

CHINA has definitely decided that she will not refer the Macao boundary dispute to arbitration. It is probably correct to say that the present difficulties with China with regard to the delimitation of Macao are largely due to the diplomatic mistakes at the time of the seizure of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* by the Chinese, when Portugal alleged that the waters in which the occurrence had taken place were Chinese. To save her position then Portugal seems to have made a dangerous admission.—*L. & C. Express*.

The following telegraphic information, dated 17th inst., has been received from the Sanitary Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Nijf-Beschouwen Landbouwerexploitatie in Langkade, 14—

Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum in tanks at date 100,000 Cases.

Remains made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegrams 100,000 Cases.

Kept in stock at date of the preceding half-monthly telegrams 100,000 Cases.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Diocesan Boys' School held its annual prize distribution in the school-hall last Thursday. H. E. the Governor presided and was supported by Bishop Lander, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, and Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, Mr. G. Piercy, the Headmaster, read the following report:—

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The past year has been marked by change and progress. On 31st May Mrs. Piercy resigned her position as matron after 30 years, and I removed with my family to a neighbouring house. Miss Cooper also left after 14 months as assistant matron and Miss St. Stephen's Girls' College, Mr. Sykes took over the responsibilities of resident house master and performed his varied duties in a most conscientious and painstaking manner. Mrs. Tuxford, after being an assistant mistress for 2 years, became mistress. Her place in the class room was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Elliott, who has had considerable experience in County Council Schools in England. Mr. Tuxford shares the supervision with the assistant masters. In October Mr. A. O. Brown's agreement expired and he returned to England after doing good work for the school for 8 years. He has since joined the staff of Queen's College. His place has been filled by Mr. Arthur Vivian, a trained teacher, who arrived this month from a Worcestershire County Council School. In October an additional assistant mistress was appointed, Mrs. Johnson, who has had some years' experience in England, and is a very careful teacher. By re-arrangement of rooms an additional dormitory has become available, thus increasing our accommodation to 96 boarders; practically all the boys have had full board, the whole year. The health of the establishment has been excellent. With an enrolment of 347 in the year the average attendance on the 242 week days on which school was taught has risen from 242.45 to 269.55, the highest yet reached. The four standards comprising the lower school are so large that each is subdivided into two sections—A, European; B, Chinese. The staff includes two vernacular teachers for Chinese studies, two Anglo-Chinese teachers for explaining the English lessons in the Chinese language and eight English masters and mistresses so that all classes come under the care of English teachers. With the growing numbers of pupils, the staff has been increased by an additional teacher last year and another this year. Exclusive of visiting music teacher and drill instructor we have twelve teachers for an average attendance of 270, viz. 23 boys per teacher, or taking English teachers only, 34 per teacher. At the Oxford Local Examination 19 boys entered, 18 passed (the same number as last year) viz. 7 preliminary, 5 junior, 6 senior. We have not had more than 50 boarders previously, and are preparing for the coming University, and resumed the study of Latin. In the Calendar of the Hongkong College of Medicine I note that more than a quarter of those who have successfully passed through the College and obtained diplomas received their preliminary training at this school. Amongst the present students we are represented by 9, several being prize men. We tender our thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his memorandum on British Colonies. Each boy in the higher classes was supplied with a copy, and Mr. Brown found it most useful in his visual lessons. The football, cricket, tennis, and five clubs have had a very successful year. Interest has been chiefly centred in the football competitions; the school has done very well in the senior league matches, and is at present leading in the struggle for the Hongkong Schools Junior Cup. A tennis championship has been played; 23 boys entered and the name of the winner has been inscribed on the very handsome shield kindly presented by Ng Hon-tze, Esq. A handicap was afterwards played and prizes awarded by members of the staff. The swimming season was brought to a close with very popular aquatic sports at Repulse Bay. The Director of Education examined the school in June and Rev. A. B. Thornhill examined the classes in Holy Scripture in January. Their reports are appended. In conclusion, we desire to thank the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne for the loan of a launch for our Boxing Day picnic, and the following gentlemen for presenting prizes:—Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.O., Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. L. Arnold, F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Yiu-tung, Fung Wah-chuen, H. Glittin, Hon. Fong, Ho Kom-cho, Ho Tung, T. Hunter, Sir T. K. W. Wong, P. C. W. Wong Kam-fok, Li Fuk-tsun, and Li Ping.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION'S REPORT. The report of the Director of Education for the half year ending June 30, 1909, reads:—

Staff.—Mr. Piercy, Headmaster, 4 assistant English masters, 2 English assistant mistresses and 4 Chinese masters.

Discipline and Organisation.—Very good. Sanitation.—Very satisfactory. Apparatus.—Very satisfactory. Floor Space.—Sufficient for 470 pupils. English Subjects.—English composition seems to require attention. The work is not shown up as neatly as it should be. Boys are very fluent with their pens, but more pains should be taken by them to express their thoughts in a concise and orderly way, and to avoid careless mistakes. Geography is very well taught.

Mathematics.—All branches of this subject are well taught. Very good papers in algebra and arithmetic have been done. Hygiene.—The results in the advanced course examination were disappointing, no really good papers being shown up. In the elementary course the school was only the fraction of a mark behind the winning team.

Chinese.—Some very old-fashioned text books are in use. The school would do well to adopt the course of study followed in the Government Anglo-Chinese Schools.

General.—The school is thorough and efficient and I recommend a grant at the rate of 37. But the weakness of the English composition should receive the serious attention of the staff, and I shall expect a considerable improvement by the end of the next school year.

SCRIPTURE REPORT. The Examiner (Rev. A. B. Thornhill) reports:—Taking into consideration the difficulty of language, and also the difficulty of having to learn so much which many of the boys have been accustomed to from youth, and of having to replace this with new ideas of religion, I am pleased to be able to give a distinctly satisfactory report of the Scripture work of the Diocesan Boys' School. In Standard VII, the Bible work (consisting of part of S. Mark's Gospel and of the Acts of the Apostles) was very good—two-thirds of the boys gaining over half marks. The same can also be said of the catechism. The boys of standard VI took the same papers and did very creditably in all that required learning, but were weak at answering questions which needed thinking out. Standard V offered part of S. Mark's Gospel and part of the catechism. Their knowledge of S. Mark was quite thorough and the percentage of boys who obtained half marks would have

been fully doubled had their answers been shorter and more to the point, to allow time for questions left unanswered. Of their knowledge of the catechism I cannot say the same; and I quite agree with last year's examiner when he spoke of wishing "to see the catechism better understood, and some learned 'parrot-fashion' Standard V offered some Old Testament Stories and the Catechism's Prayer, Ten Commandments, a Duties and Desires. The Bible Stories were well known and well understood; but the catechism was weak and its meaning hardly grasped. Standard III took practically the same papers but were scarcely up to the standard of a written examination. I would say, therefore, that the Bible work throughout the school was distinctly good; and that the catechism (with the exception of standard VII) was known but little understood.

Bishop Lander said that they were all aware that the Diocesan School was one of the oldest institutions in the Colony and Mr. Piercy had already told them of the wonderful changes which had taken place. He was not going to address them at any length, as they had been fortunate enough to have His Excellency present. The school was more or less in line with an English public school, the fees charged were moderate and in some cases no fees were charged. Boys of all creeds and races were allowed to attend and many of those boys were now scattered in different parts of the world. The Headmaster, Mr. Piercy, had kind remembrances of all the old boys and recently a presentation was made to him by the boys of his school. Not only was a presentation made to Mr. Piercy but the present staff of the school also made a presentation to Mrs. Piercy on the occasion of her relinquishing the post of matron after thirty years' service. There were many prize distributions going on, that His Excellency naturally was anxious to attend all of them and he marvelled how His Excellency could find time to attend several of these functions. He felt sure that a good many schools in the Colony would be jealous to think that the Diocesan School had His Excellency that day. (Applause.)

His Excellency said that it was a natural source of great pleasure to him when making his annual visit to one or other of the schools of the Colony to find that the remarks which he had made on previous occasions had been noted and acted upon with good results. The Headmaster had not only paid special attention to his remarks at the Diocesan School but had also been very kind to regard to other schools in the Colony with a view to obtaining similar results. For that, Mr. Piercy had His Excellency's thanks and appreciation. He had alluded recently to the fact that the very large—meaning—increased of pupils in the various schools had not always been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the teaching staff. In this connection, the Diocesan School was a notable exception (Applause). The average attendance had increased from 105 to 260 and the staff had been increased by the addition of two teachers. The all-round efficiency of the school was of a high standard and he was sorry he could not say the same of the grand old Government Schools. He was glad to note another point, to which he alluded in speaking at the school on the last occasion that he was present. It was the increase in the number of boarders, and he was particularly pleased that was so, as there was no doubt that greater facilities were offered by

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOR & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT MARKET RATES. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|--|-------------------|---------|----------|---|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | RESERVE. | AT WORKING ACCOUNT. | | |
| BANKS. | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 180,000 | \$125 | \$111 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,001,819 | { Interim of 2s for account 1909 @ ex 1/10 = 2s 7 1/2 } | 4 % { \$1,000 sellers London 49 1/2 } |
| National Bank of China, Limited | 99,981 | 47 | 46 | { 64,000 64,000 64,000 } | \$30,158 | \$s (London 1/10) for 1909 | 608 buyers |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | \$250 | \$20 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | \$s for 1908 | 7 % \$145 sales |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | 415 | 41 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 107,578 | Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 | Tls 113 buyers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton | 12,400 | \$250 | \$100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,404,811 | { Final of 3/7 making 34/- for 1907 and Interim of 3/6 for 1908 } | 5 1/2 % \$903 buyers |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 12,000 | \$100 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$7,703 | \$s and bonus \$3 for 1907 | 7 % \$230 buyers |
| FIRE. | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company | 70,000 | \$100 | \$20 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$375,341 | \$s and bonus \$2 for 1907 | 7 % \$118 sellers |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | \$250 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$168,711 | \$s for 1907 | 7 1/2 % \$507 1/2 sellers |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited | 30,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,051 | \$s for 1906 | 38 sellers |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | NIL | \$s for year ending 30.6.1908 | \$22 sellers |
| Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$21,170 | Interim of 1/4 for account 1909 | 7 1/2 % \$32 sellers |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) | 60,000 | 45 | 45 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$13,755 | { \$s for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 1/10 = 5s 15/- } | 5 1/2 % \$62 buyers |
| Do. Do. (Deferred) | 60,000 | 45 | 45 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$13,755 | Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909 | 4 1/2 % \$67 1/2 |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 2,000,000 | 41 | 41 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$61,817 | { \$s for year ending 10.4.1909 = 5s 50/- } | 4 1/2 % \$141 |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$5 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$2,121 | | 3 1/2 % |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$5,858 | \$s for year ending 31.12.08 | 3 1/2 % \$158 |
| Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | \$100 | \$100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,355,891 | \$s for 1897 | \$20 sellers |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 7,000 | Tls 5 | Tls 50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 6,103 | \$s for year ending 31.8.09 | Tls 410 sales |
| MINING. | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. | 1,000,000 | 41 | 41 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,481 | Final of 1/6 making 1/- for 1909 | 7 % Tls 17 1/2 buyers |
| Headwaters Mining Company | 60,000 | 410 | 410 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | First year | Pg 10 |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 150,000 | 41 | 18/10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$4,191 | No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents | 50 sellers |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$7,421 | \$s for year ending 31.12.08 | \$10 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | \$55 | \$55 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$10,102 | None | \$64 sellers |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$145,162 | Interim of 1/4 for account 1909 | \$54 buyers |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 55,700 | Tls 100 | Tls 100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 6,261 | Interim of Tls 1/2 for 1910 | 6 1/2 % Tls 23 buyers |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited | 10,000 | Tls 100 | Tls 100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 12,818 | Final of Tls 6 making Tls 10 for 1908 | 7 % Tls 12 1/2 b. |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | Tls 100 | Tls 100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 4,134 | Tls 6 for year ending 30.3.09 | 5 1/2 % Tls 106 sales |
| Central Stores, Limited | 50,223 | \$15 | \$15 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$24,641 | \$s on old and 60 cents on first new issue | \$10 buyers |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$19,271 | Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909 | 30 new buyers |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$26,475 | Interim of 3/4 for account 1909 | \$28 1/2 as div. |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 150,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$5,486 | 60 cents for 1908 | 7 1/2 % \$8 sellers |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$278 | \$s for 1908 | 5 % \$27 1/2 buyers |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 78,000 | Tls 50 | Tls 50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 144,404 | Interim of Tls 3 for account 1909 | 6 1/2 % Tls 117 1/2 |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | \$50 | \$50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,068 | Interim of 1/2 for account 1909 | 8 1/2 % \$42 1/2 as div. |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 15,000 | Tls 50 | Tls 50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 10,991 | Tls 11 for year ending 31.10.09 | 8 1/2 % Tls 133 sales |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$9,551 | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 | 30 sales |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls 75 | Tls 75 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 8,172 | Tls 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.08 | Tls 68 |
| Loan-ung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls 100 | Tls 100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 4,829 | Tls 4 for 1908 | Tls 82 |
| Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls 500 | Tls 50 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 15,911 | Tls 5 for 1906 | Tls 400 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,604 | 12/6 | 12/6 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$648 | 15 % per share for 1908 | 10 % \$10 |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$12 | \$12 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | NIL | \$s for 1908 | 10 % \$12 |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$61,128 | 50 cents for year ended 28.2.08 | 10 buyers |
| Do. Do. special shares | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$61,128 | 50 cents for 1908 | 8 1/2 % \$9 1/2 sales |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,407 | \$s for year ending 31.7.09 | 8 1/2 % \$16 buyers |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 40,000 | \$7 1/2 | \$6 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,292 | Interim of 35 cents for account 1909 | 10 % \$7.10 buyers |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 400,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$3,756 | 8 cents for year ending 31.12.08 | 8 % \$12 |
| H. Price & Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$670 | \$s and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.3.09 | 10 % \$20 buyers |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$5,191 | Interim of \$2 for account 1909 | 10 % \$22 1/2 sales |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$5,616 | Interim of 1/2 for account 1909 | 10 % \$22 1/2 sales |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$8,790 | Final of Tls 1 1/2 and bonus of Tls 7 1/2 for 1909 | 6 % Tls 1,020 |
| Matsushita & Co., Ltd. | 35,000 | Gs. 100 | Gs. 100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 316,681 | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09 | 6 % \$15 1/2 |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited | 25,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,304 | None | 3 % \$14 1/2 |
| Peak Tramways Company (new) | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,304 | None | 3 % |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 75,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,304 | None | 3 % |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited | 10,000 | Tls 20 | Tls 20 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | Tls 5,350 | Final Tls 5 making Tls 8 for 1908 | 4 1/2 % Tls 143 |
| South China Morning Post, Limited | 6,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$56,602 | None | 30/- buyers |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$63 | 40 cents for year ending 31.5.09 | 7 % \$44 |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$172 | 60 cents for year ending 31.12.08 | 6 1/2 % \$19 |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$241 | 60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09 | 6 1/2 % \$12 1/2 buyers |
| Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited | 90,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$2,611 | Final of 30 cents for 1908 | 6 1/2 % \$7 |
| William Powell, Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$782 | Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908 | 3 1/2 % \$3 sellers |
| RUBBERS. | | | | | | | |
| Allagar Rubber Estates | 750,000 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- buyers |
| Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid) | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | Interim of 1 1/2 % for account 1909 | 30/- |
| Balgonia Rubber Estate, Limited | 20,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$7,400 | 4 1/2 % interim for 1909 | 30/- buyers |
| Garfield Rubber Estate, Limited | 30,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$11,103 | 2 1/2 for 1909 | 30/- |
| Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co. | 150,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- or div. |
| Golconda Malay Rubber Co. | 80,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$2,130 | None | 30/- |
| Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid) | 181,454 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| do do (contributory) | 125,140 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$3,784 | 7 1/2 and interim for 1909 | 30/- |
| Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co. | 100,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| do do A Shares | 100,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| do do B Shares | 100,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited | 100,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| Laghi Plantations, Limited (ordinary) | 100,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| do do (7% pref.) | 10,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$4,000 | None | 30/- |
| Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited | 6,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| do do (contributory) | 40,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| Saga Rubber Company, Limited | 20,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| Handcroft Rubber Company | 50,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$1,371 | Interim of 60 % for 1909 | 30/- |
| Malayan Rubber Company, Limited | 50,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| Shallford Rubber Estate Limited | 65,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$830 | 4 % for 1908 | 30/- |
| Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited | 2,500 | \$100 | \$100 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| Sungai Choh Rubber Estate Company, Limited | 45,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | none | None | 30/- |
| Sungai Kaper Rubber Company | 110,000 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | { 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 } | \$3,448 | 7 1/2 % interim for 1909 | 30/- |

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th January 1910, 200 cts. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Corrected 27th January 1910, 200 cts. per 5 Mts.

Corrected 27th January 1910, 200 cts. per 5 Mts.

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